THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

What Our New Minister May Expect—England to Make No More Concessions.

From the London Times, April 6.

It is stated on good authority that Mr. John Lothrop Motley is to be the Minister of the United States in England. * * * The change is not of much importance to us, but, to judge from the feeling that has been manifested in America, the substitution of Mr. Motley for the present Minister is likely to soothe a large portion of the public which has been irritated by Mr. Reverdy Johnson's exuberant oratory. Strange to say, the speeches of Mr. Reverdy Johnson and the good understanding he has established with our various hospitable municipalities have been resented by some Americans, as if they involved some fault on our part. Nothing can be more unreasonable. Mr. Reverdy Johnson was appointed at a time when an important question was pending between the two nations, and he gave us to understand that he was specially chosen to settle it. Lord Russell and Mr. Adams had been too much engaged in the mutual complaints and recriminations of the war to approach the subject favorably. Lord Russell went out of office; Mr. Adams returned home; a new Foreign Secretary and a new American Minister had opportunities their predecessors had not enjoyed. This being the state of things, Mr. Reverdy Johnson took occasion even before leaving America to express the good-will towards England which animated himself, and with which he credited his own countrymen. On arriving in England he used the same language, and spoke in the name of the American people with a warmth which was naturally reciprocated by his audience. Of course, we are sorry to find that in so doing he mistook the feeling of his countrymen towards us; but that we should listen to what he said and be gratified by it is surely no fault of ours. The impressionable Minister naturally had in this country of public dinners numerous opportunities of repeating his public sentiments, and the ubiquitous reporter recorded them all, even the most improvised and spontaneous. Where we were amused the Americans were angry, and the result has been certainly unfortunate. Mr. Reverdy Johnson, however, notwithstanding his complimentary speeches, appears to have been active enough in his diplomatic work, and to have fulfilled all the instructions of his Government. He concluded a convention, in which everything the United States could reasonably demand was conceded by us—a convention, indeed, that imposed on us possible liabilities which many thought we ought not to have accepted. Principally because of the unpopularity of the agent, this convention has been ill received in the United States, and is now said to have been virtually rejected. It is plain that a United States Minister in this country may be too fair spoken, and that for practical purposes it is better to deal with a more faithful though less acceptable representative of public opinion.

It is a great thing, however, to feel ourselves demonstrably in the right. The country has gone to the extreme of concession in the matter of the Alabama claims. It has agreed to refer everything except its own honor to arbitration, and to the judgment of a mixed commission. It has agreed to give Americans who profess to have been wronged every opportunity to assert their claims by providing that the commission shall hold its sittings at Washington. Except absolute submission to every demand the Americans may choose to make, there is nothing further that could have been conceded. The convention in which all this is stipulated has been the work of their own minister and their own Secretary of State, and has received the assent of their own President. If they now set it aside, our duty will simply be to abstain altogether from further overtures, and let any proposal for a renewal of negotiations proceed from the American Government. As for that downright demand for payment which our Philadelphia correspondent describes as being advocated in the United States, this country would, of course, know how to treat it; but we have not the smallest belief that President Grant's government contemplates a course of action so unfriendly and offensive. It is more likely that, assuming the present convention to be set aside, Mr Motley will be instructed to open negotiations for another, differing somewhat in machinery, but embodying similar principles. Should this be the case, our Government will be ready to give the proposals a fair consideration. Should it, on the other hand, be the desire of the Americans to keep the question still unsettled, the British nation, having fully manifested its good disposition, will not feel bound, however, to initiate fresh negotiations.

Lord Stanley Explains Why the American People are "More than Usually Sensitive."

The following is a complete report of Lord Stanley's remarks at the Glasgow banquet on "the American difficulty," as the question at issue between this country and Great Britain is now called by the English papers:—

I own that notwithstanding the failure of the late negotiations—that it is a failure there is no denying, but it is a failure, I think, which was not caused either by anything done or by anything left undone upon our side of the water. (Applause.) Notwithstanding that, I say, I don't think I can bring myself to take a gloomy view of those relations. (Hear, hear.) Certainly, if we were to judge by the utterances of some American journals, and by those which have been attributed, justly or unjustly, to some transatlantic politicians, it might seem that our friends on the other side of the ocean were not very easy to please. (Applause.) But, in the first place, I do not know that any one has spoken of late on their behalf who was authorized to speak authoritatively on the part of the nation; and, in the next place, I think we should recollect and allow for the very peculiar position in which they stand. They have had a great military success—a success unexampled in its way—and they are finding out now practically—what we had an opportunity of finding out just half a century ago—that military glory, even when acquired in the best of all possible causes, is a very expensive luxury. (Laughter and applause.) They used to pride themselves—and they could do it quite justly—upon their freedom from debt, upon their comparative immunity from taxation, and upon the peaceable manner in which all internal disputes among themselves were settled. Now, it has so turned out that they have a debt which, measured by the interest paid upon it, is heavier than that of the United Kingdom; that they have taxation which, although it is nothing in comparison to the resources which, in the long run, they can command, still for the present is probably more burdensome than ours; and that they have had to deal with a great military insurrection, and to put it down in precisely the same manner—I don't blame them for it; I think they were quite right—but it to put down in precisely the same manner as it would have been put down by any government of the Old World. (Applause.) Now, I have no doubt that, notwithstanding the military glory they have acquired, there is a great deal in those circumstances which may be annoying, and when people are annoyed, no matter from what cause, they are apt to be more than usually sensitive. But, for my part, I have very great faith in the good sense of the American people. I do not think that they can wish to increase their difficulties by getting into fresh quarrels. As for our part, it seemed to me plain and clear from the first, and it seems to me plain and clear now. There has never been any question upon our side of offering reparation for wilful and intentional wrong, because we do not admit, and we have no right to admit, that any such wrong was ever committed by us. (Applause.) But what we have all along in substance said is this, that international law being vague, and many new points of international law having arisen in connection with the events of the late war, it was quite possible that upon either side, or upon both sides, in the absence of precedents to guide us, acts of unintentional wrong might have been done ("hear," and applause), and that the question whether they had been or not was one which we were perfectly willing to refer to the judgment of an impartial arbitrator. (Applause.) That is in substance the language we have held throughout, and whether it leads to an immediate settlement of the matter in dispute or not seems to me—although I may startle some persons by saying it—a matter of very secondary importance. Whatever happens in that respect, we have secured the main point. We shall have satisfied our own conscience, and we shall have put our country unmistakably in the right. (Loud applause).

UNFAITHFULNESS.

An Actress Claims $50,000 Damages.

Some time since the item was floating around in the papers that Ada L. Webb, the popular and fascinating actress, and one of the celebrated Webb Sisters, was about to be married. Later the paragraph was current that she had married and retired from the stage; and later still was a paragraph denying the last-mentioned report. Amid all these rumors and counter rumors it seemed altogether likely that the fair Ada was not entirely free from matrimonial entanglements of some sort. And such seems to have been the fact, for we find on the records of the Wayne Circuit Court that action was commenced on the 26th ult. by Ada L. Webb against John Skae for breach of promise of marriage, and the damages are laid at $50,000.

Three counts are set up. The first is that in the city of Detroit, in January, 1868, the said Ada L. Webb and John Skae plighted their troth. That is not exactly the phraseology of the legal document, but it conveys to the popular mind a better idea of what was done by Ada and John than would the verbose document of a half dozen pages of legal cap, with its whereases and saids and aforesaids. In fact, they made a verbal agreement to be married to each other within a year, or in January, 1869. The sisters were playing an engagement in this city at the former date, and Skae was most assidnous in his attentions as a lover. The first count further alleges that Ada made this promise of marriage in good faith, sincerely relying upon the party of the second part to stand by his pledges like a man; that she then expected to fulfil her promise, and was ready to do so, and has been ready ever since.

The second count charges the unfaithfulness of Skae, and sets forth that whereas the plaintiff was ready at the time agreed upon to be married, and has been ready ever since, the defendant positively and absolutely refused to marry her. She alleges that she repeatedly and frequently urged upon him to make good to her his promise of marriage, but he has put her off from time to time, and now utterly refuses to marry her, although she was ready and willing during all this time.

The third and last count sets forth that upon her engagement with Skae to be married in January, 1869, it was understood that she was to retire from the stage, which profession she had previously followed as a means of support to herself and her mother; that she did so retire from the stage on that account, and has since that time been deprived of that means of support. For this reason, and for injuries to her feelings by reason of the failure of the defendant to fulfil his promise, she claims damages to the amount of $50,000. The attorneys in the case are Moore & Griffin for the plaintiff, and Dickinson & Dickinson for the defendant. The case is likely to be a very closely contested one, but it has not yet been set down for trial.—*Detroit Post, April 16.*

The Maryland Homicide.

From the Belair (Md.) Ægis and Democrat, April 16.

On Wednesday Miss Cairnes was arrested by Constable Rockhold, under a warrant issued by Justice Cathcart, and brought to Belair, where, waiving an examination, she was committed to jail by Justice Fulton. We understand that, in consideration of the condition of the jail, the sheriff procured a room for her at Glenn's Hotel, where she remains in his custody to await the action of the Grand Jury. The cause assigned for the above affair was the fact that McComas had been a suitor to Miss Cairnes, and under the promise of marriage had seduced her, and she had taken this method, upon recovering from her confinement, to redress her injuries. Altogether it is one of the most melancholy and heart-rending occurrences that ever transpired within the limits of our county. Both parties are widely and respectably connected, and the event will long cast a shadow of gloom over a large portion of our community. The above are the facts connected with this sad occurrence, as nearly as we have been able to ascertain them. In view of the fact that further investigation will probably be made into the matter, we abstain from all comment that will at all tend to influence public opinion, feeling that many estimable citizens connected with both parties, who are already so deeply distressed at the calamities which have befallen them, will thank us for so doing.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Stroud.

John C. Watson vs. the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company. An action to recover damages for the loss of a horse and wagon, alleged to have been sustained through the negligence of the defendants. In August, 1867, plaintiff's team was near the defendants' depot when a train was coming in, and the horse becoming frightened, rushed upon the track and was run over, he being so badly crushed that he had to be killed, and the wagon being entirely demolished. On trial.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Thayer.

Mayer & Hazzard vs. Spencer Fullerton, executor of Alexander Fullerton, deceased, who was garnishee of Joseph S. Fennemore. An attachment execution. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.

Patrick Flinn, to the use of R. L. Currey, vs. Thomas Kane. An action to recover the amount of a judgment obtained before an alderman. The defense alleged payment. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.

This morning being the second period of the current term, a new venire of petit jurors was returned. Of these, all gentlemen whose names began with letters from the beginning of the alphabet to the letter I were discharged until Thursday; the rest were retained for immediate service.

Stephen Green, Jr., Charles Matthews, W. T. Alexander, Patrick Daily, and James Buckley, all young men, were put upon trial, charged with assault and battery, it being alleged that they went to the tavern at No. 1013 Girard avenue, and made an unprovoked and ferocious assault upon the proprietor and several of his friends who were standing near. On trial.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	166½	West. Union Tel.	42½
N. Y. and Erie R.	33¾	Cleve. and Toledo R.	99
Ph. and Rea. R.	95½	Toledo & Wabash	73½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	99	Mil. & St. Paul R. c.	79¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	93	Mil. & St. Paul R. p.	87
Chi. and N. W. com.	83¾	Adams Express	69
Chi. and N. W. pref.	95½	Wells, Fargo & Co.	91¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	139	United States	61¾
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	133½	Tennessee 6s, new	66½
Pacific Mail Steam.	95	Gold	133¾

Market firm.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Distribution of Federal Patronage —The Scramble in Baltimore —The Suits Against Butler.

Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 19.

Chandler on Great Britain.

Senator Chandler made a speech in open Senate to-day on the Alabama claims. It is, in substance, the same speech as he delivered in executive session the other day, when the Alabama claims treaty was up for consideration.

The Senate refused to remove the injunction of secrecy so as to allow the speech to be published, and as Mr. Chandler was anxious to get it before the country he offered a resolution authorizing the President to open negotiations with Great Britain for ceding all the British possessions in North America to the United States, in satisfaction for all our claims against the British Government.

Mr. Chandler denounced the conduct of Great Britain, the action of Reverdy Johnson, and the tardiness of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in not acting at an earlier day on our claims against Great Britain. The speech was very bitter, and attracted considerable attention.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Federal Offices—The Kimberly-Butler Suit in the United States Court—Disastrous Fires.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—General Dennison, the new Postmaster enters upon his duties to-day. Mr. Askew, the former Republican Clerk of the Criminal Court, is his assistant.

John L. Thomas, the new Collector of the Port, enters on duty next Monday. Edington Fulton enters to-day also. John Lee Chapman is Naval Officer. The pressure for subordinate places is intense.

None others of the injured firemen have died, but it is feared that the injuries of one or two more will prove fatal. The damage at the fire was about eight thousand dollars.

The case of Kimberly Bros. vs. General Butler, was called in the United States Circuit Court this morning, Chief Justice Chase and Judge Giles presiding. It was postponed until to-morrow on account of a despatch from Caleb Cushing saying that he could not be present to-day for the defense.

FROM THE WEST.

Apoplexy.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—William H. Rice, of Quincy, Illinois, was found dead in his bed at the St. James Hotel in this city last night. The coroner's jury found a verdict of death from apoplexy.

The Last Rail.

The last rail was laid yesterday on the Louisville, Lexington, and Cincinnati Branch Railroad, making one hundred and four miles between Covington and Louisville. The cars will not run for a week or two.

New York State Items.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., April 19.—David A. White had his arm broken and received other injuries by jumping from a train of cars to-day.

ROCHESTER, April 19.—Joseph Messaer has been convicted in the court of Oyer and Terminer of murdering his wife on April 13, 1868, and has been sentenced to be hanged on June 4 next.

The United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Mr. Chandler offered a resolution that the President be directed to open negotiations with England for a settlement of all open questions on the basis of a surrender of all the British North American possessions to the United States, and made a speech in support of the proposition.

Mr. Chandler read long extracts from his former speeches to show that he originated the positions now assumed by the Committee on Foreign Relations, and insisted that, if his advice had been followed heretofore, the Alabama and all other claims would not remain unsettled, but that, if the resolutions he offered looking to the withdrawal of our Minister and non-intercourse had been adopted, such claims would have been paid in thirty days.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 19—A. M.—Consols for money, 93½; for account, 93¾; 5-20s sell at 81½. Railways quiet. Erie, 23¾; Illinois Central, 97½.

LIVERPOOL, April 19—A. M.—Cotton quiet. Uplands, 12½d.; Orleans, 12½d. The sales to-day will reach 8000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 19—P. M.—United States Five-twenties dull at 81. Stocks steady; Illinois Central, 98.

LIVERPOOL, April 19—P. M.—Flour heavy. Bacon, 62s. Cheese, 80s.

HAVRE, April 19.—Cotton opens quiet.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—Cotton, firm but quelt at 28½c. Flour very dull, and favors buyers. Wheat dull and inactive; prime to choice red, $2@2·20. Corn dull; prime white, 80@81c.; yellow, 80@82c. Oats dull at 90@95c. Rye dull at $1·40@1·45. Mess Pork quiet at $32. Bacon firm; rib sides, 16¾c.; clear do., 17½c.; shoulders, 14½c.; hams, 20@24c. Lard firm at 19½c. Whisky firm at 92c.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Stocks steady. Gold, 133⅝. Exchange, 8-5-20s, 1862, 120½; do. 1864, 116½; do. 1865, 115; new, 115½; 1867, 115¼; 10-40s, 106¾. Virginia 6s, 61; Missouri 6s, 87½; Canton Company, 62; Cumberland preferred, 28½; New York Central, 168½; Reading, 95½; Hudson River, 149½; Michigan Central, 122½; Michigan Southern, 99½; Illinois Central, 142; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 89; Cleveland and Toledo, 98¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 126; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 134¼.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Cotton quiet; 500 bales sold at 28½c. Flour heavy and declined 5@10c., sales of 5500 barrels; State, $5·40@6·60; Western, $5·25@8; Southern, $6·10@11·75. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c; sales of 8000 bush. No. 2, at $1·40; white Michigan, $2. Corn dull and declined 1c.; sales of 29,000 bushels mixed Western at 83½@84½c.; yellow Southern, 92c. Oats dull, and quotations are nominal. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $30·75. Lard firm; steam, 18¾@18¾c. Whisky quiet.

The Russian Navy.

The Russian navy comprises two hundred and sixty-seven vessels, of which two hundred and thirty are steam. These include four iron-clad frigates, three iron-clad batteries, and thirteen monitors. More than one-half of this immense naval force is in the Baltic, where it is frozen up about one-third of the year. Thirty-two steam and nine sailing vessels are on the Black Sea, and twenty-nine steam and two sailing vessels on the Siberian coast, in the North Pacific. The whole force appears to be well balanced, well in hand, and very efficient. The Baltic fleet is ready for any Prussian complications. Prussia has nothing which can hope to contend against it. The Black Sea fleet is sufficiently strong to make a dash against Turkey when the moment arrives for opening the road to the Mediterranean. The Siberian fleet is well posted to protect the aggressive movements of Russia upon the Chinese empire and the northern island possessions of Japan. While the rest of Europe quarrels and wastes its strength in silent warfare, Russia progresses and swells its boundary lines.

OUR LEGISLATURE.

A Sweeping Denunciation by a Harrisburg Journal.

From the Harrisburg Journal.

On all sides, by men of all parties, and in all circles, it is freely admitted that the Legislature of 1869 was the most venal and corrupt body of men that ever sat in deliberation in the State Capitol. We do not pretend to say that there are not Senators and Representatives who are above and beyond the influence of bribes for votes for filthy and dishonest legislation, but we do assert it, feeling it to be our solemn duty to give the people warning on the dangers of sending ignorant and dishonest men to the Legislature, and it will not require five years of repeated sessions like the one just closed, to bankrupt the Commonwealth, bind its laboring energy at the feet of tyrannical corporations, invest individuals with special privileges to hold and control the resources of the Commonwealth against the welfare and interests of the great mass. Anything that had money in it, however unfair, disgraceful, and destructive it might be, could be embodied in the shape of a bill and passed, while anything which could not be manipulated and money made out of it, however fair or absolutely necessary it was for the establishment of justice and the vindication of right, was ignored and treated with contempt, unless, indeed, the ring which controlled both houses condescended to let it become a law. Divorce bills were openly sold in the lobbies and the rotunda. Divorce bills one killed could be revived, although the proceeding was in direct opposition to positive rule, just whenever the parties were willing to pay. For $5000 any man could divorce his wife; for a pretext, any voluptuous wife of easy virtue could fling her husband away by the aid of the Divorce Committee of the House, which committee was fiercely accused, in open session of the House, of taking bribes. The tax on petroleum and coal was bought through the House, and when it reached the Senate $2000 a vote was offered for its passage. The money to buy the Cattle bill through was exposed as fully, in both branches, as are the funds of a sheep drover when he is in the market to purchase stock.

We repeat our declaration that a more dishonest and corrupt legislative body than that just adjourned never occupied the Capitol of Pennsylvania.

ALMOST A TRAGEDY.

Serious Charge Against a Pedagogue.

The Elkton (Md.) papers relate that a shooting affair, nearly proving fatal, took place eight miles from that town, at Lewisville, Chester county, last Monday. It is charged that a young "Professor," by the name of N. C. Dougherty, who has been teaching a classical seminary at North East for a year or more, with considerable success, has been guilty of attempting to seduce several of his female pupils, many of whom are young girls, barely in their teens. Circumstances led to his discovery, and, on Monday a week, he had notice to fly without a moment's hesitation if he valued his life; and fly he did across the fields, avoiding the streets and highways till he reached Elkton. Here he represented that he had received a sudden call to act as Principal of a Seminary in Covington, Ky., and was going to occupy his new field of duty "right away." He waited in Elkton on Tuesday till a friend brought his baggage from North East, when he departed that town.

In the meantime the brother of one of the girls he had been attempting the "gay deceiver" with, was on the search of the "Professor" with a revolver. On Monday last he got on his track, and coming to Elkton took the stage to Lewisville, where the parents of Professor Dougherty reside. The young man, intent on avenging the insult to his family, slightly disguised himself, and approached the house, where he saw through a window the "Professor" conversing with his mother. Stepping to the window, he fired through the glass at his victim, who at the moment dodged his head and the ball passed over him, lodging in the wall. Dougherty succeeded in escaping up stairs before another shot was discharged, and the avenger was induced, by parties who soon appeared on the ground, to desist from further efforts to shoot his victim, and depart for home.

Suicide of a Lord.

The English papers of the 6th inst. mention that Lord Cloncurry committed suicide on Saturday, at his residence, Lyons castle, county Kildare, Ireland. His lordship had been under restraint for some time, having recently twice attempted self-destruction by the most extraordinary means, but on Saturday he eluded the vigilance of his medical attendant and threw himself from his bedroom window, the result of the injuries he received being that he survived but an hour. The deceased peer (Edward Lawless) was the third baron; was born September 13, 1816, and succeeded his father in 1853. He leaves a widow, Elizabeth, only daughter of John Kirwan, of Castle Hackett, and eight children, of whom four are sons and four daughters.

A Fast Book-keeper.

A curious system of robbery, which is said to have resulted in the loss of £50,000 to a well-known company of great wealth and long standing, in London, was lately discovered, and a reward of £200 has been offered for the apprehension of a gentleman suspected of being concerned in the affair. The suspected party, a Mr. Benjamin Higgs, was assistant book-keeper, and he occupied a confidential position at the office of the Great Central Gas Company, his salary being £180 a year. He lately informed some of his city business friends he had married a ward in Chancery, whose wealth was so great that he did not exactly know what it amounted to. He took to living in style, and ordered a mansion to be built for himself at a cost of £12,500. The site fixed upon was near Richmond. There was some land near the house, which he wanted for pleasure grounds, and he bought the freehold of it for £300 an acre. He had iron railings put round a meadow at a cost of £1500. The house, when completed, was beautifully furnished. The gentleman used to give sumptuous dinner parties, and he introduced his guests to his wife and two daughters. Some of guests were aware of the amount of his salary, but he told them that he was one of the largest shareholders of the company, and that he merely remained in the inferior position in which he was so that he might be able to see that he was not robbed. Everything went on well for him until a few days ago, when the books were inspected. It was then discovered that an extensive system of forgery and robbery had been carried on, and that the seal of the company had been fraudulently attached to documents, and money raised upon them. The sum stolen is said to be £50,000. The clerk has fled, but a warrant has been issued for his apprehension, and a reward offered He is known to have had a large sum with him when he absconded.

Presidential Campaign Expenses

The Union Republican Congressional Executive Committee has rendered an account of its stewardship during the last political campaign, by which it appears that the amount of cash receipts was $64,206. Of this, New York contributed $-399; Massachusetts, $5106; Ohio, $2110; New Hampshire, $1920; Michigan, $1887; Pennsylvania, $1745; Vermont, $1093; and so down—Maine having given but $680, and Rhode Island but $444. The diplomatic officers abroad contributed $4492, and large sums were received from Postmasters and others holding Federal offices. The expense of printing and circulating campaign documents was $35,740. Each of the unreconstructed States received about $5000, and the transportation of voters from here to the State election in Maine, and the Presidential election in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, cost $1623. Other items swelled the entire expenses of the campaign, so far as the National Committee was concerned, to $61,196. The documents distributed were of about fifty different kinds, embracing some in German and in French, and making in all 45,570,400 pages. The whole work was done under the efficient superintendency of Hon. Thomas L. Tullock, of New Hampshire.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, April 19, 1869.

The numerous projects brought before Congress for reforming our national banking system are pretty good evidence of the dissatisfaction existing in the public mind with the practical working of the present law on the subject. The many changes and modifications of the existing laws which have succeeded each other of late, while aiming at the correction of some acknowledged evil, have either utterly failed in their object or have merely displaced one evil by another. Among these may be numbered the law concerning the bank statements. The chief objects aimed at were to check undue expansion, and to prevent the stringencies which invariably preceded the process of preparation. The evil was a serious one to every branch of industry and trade, and called for reform; but the remedy applied has merely substituted a permanent for a spasmodic stringency, and forced the banks into a policy of conservatism which renders them of little practical value to the business community. To keep themselves in constant readiness for a call from the Controller, they have abandoned discounting, and lend almost exclusively on demand, thus keeping control of their means for any sudden emergency. This is the remedy supplied by the new bank law, and even a novice will readily see that it is worse than the evil.

Call and other loans remain unchanged. Discounts range from 9@12 per cent. for prime business paper.

United States securities continue to advance. Gold has been steady at 133¾ up to 12 M. to-day.

There was considerable activity in the stock market, and prices generally were steady. State loans were neglected. City sixes were stronger, with sales of the new certificates at 101¼, and the old do. at 98. The Lehigh gold loan improved ¼, selling at 94¼.

Reading Railroad was moderately active, and sold as high as 47⅞, b. o., closing weak at 47·09@47¾; Pennsylvania Railroad was somewhat firmer, selling at 59¾; Lehigh Valley Railroad sold to a limited extent at 55⅝. 35 was bid for Catawissa Railroad preferred, and 28¼ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

In Canal stocks the only transactions were in Lehigh Navigation at 33.

In Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway stocks nothing was done. 48 was bid for Second and Third; 17½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 12¾ for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 Sch N 6s, '82	95	64½	13 sh W Jersey R..	60	47½
$4200 City 6s, New	ls.	101¾	100 sh Reading ...	c.	47⅝
$3000 C & A mt 6s '89			100 do		47¾
lots..	95		100 do		85&1. 47⅞
$2100 City 6s, Old...	98		100 do		b30. 47·81
$3000 Leh gold l...	c.	94½	100 do		47·81
$8500 do	ls.	94¾	100 do		s30. 47·09
50 sh Penna R.		59¾	100 do		b60. 47⅞
100 do	s60	ot. 59¾	100 do		47·81
35 sh Leh Val	ls.	55⅝	300 do		b60. 47⅞
37 do	ls.	55¾	100 do		47⅞
100 sh Cata Pf..	b60.	35½	100 do		2d. 47⅝
200 do	ls.	55	100 do		s30. 47⅝
300 sh Leh Stk	ls.	33	200 do		ls. b30. 47⅝
200 do	ls.	b30. 33½	100 do		s30. 47¾
200 do	ls.	33			

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U.S. 6s, '81, 117½@117⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 120½@120¾; do., 1864, 116½@116¾; do., Nov., 1865, 117¾@118¾; do., July, 1865, 115⅝@115¾; do., 1867, 115¼@115½; do., 1868, 115½@115⅝; 10-40s, 106½@106¾. Gold, 133⅝. Pacifics, 104½@105¼.

Messrs. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¾@117⅞; 5-20s of 1862, 120½@120⅝; do. 1864, 115⅞@116¼; do. 1865, 117¾@118; do. July, 1865, 115½@115⅝; do. July, 1867, 115@115¼; do. July, 1868, 115@115¼; 5s, 10-40, 106½@106⅝. Gold, 133⅝@133¾.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	133⅝	10·55 A. M.	133¾
10·04 "	133⅝	11·25 "	133⅝
10·15 "	133⅝	11·28 "	133⅝
10·20 "	133⅝	12 M.	133¾
10·45 "	133⅝		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, April 19.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $52 ₱ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is steady at $8·50@9·25 ₱ 64 lbs., the latter rate from second hands. 6000 bushels Timothy sold at $3·80@4·50, the latter rate for choice. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2·65@2·70.

There is not much activity in the Flour market, but holders generally are firm in their views. About 700 barrels were taken for home consumption at $5@5·50 for superfine; $6@6·50 for extras; $6·50@7·25 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $7@8 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $8@9·25 for Ohio do. do.; and $9·50@12 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $7@7·25 ₱ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market continues quiet, there being very little demand except for prime lots, which are in small supply; sales of red at $1·60@1·65; 2000 bushels Indiana and Michigan amber at $1·80@1·82, and 400 bushels Genesee do. at $1·85. Rye may be quoted at $1·45 ₱ bushel for Western. Corn is steady, but the volume of business is light; sales of yellow at 88@90c., and 3000 bushels mixed Western at 85@86c. Oats are selling at 74@76c. for Western, and 60@70c. for Pennsylvania, according to quality.

Whisky is steady at 95@98c. ₱ gallon, tax paid.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, April 19.—The receipts of beef cattle were larger this week than for some time past, reaching 1713 head, and in the absence of much inquiry, prices generally were lower. We quote choice at 9½@10c.; fair to good at 8½@9c.; common at 7@8c.; and prime at 7@8c. ₱ lb., gross. The following sales were reported;—

Head.
23 J. P. West, Chester county, 8½.
65. Owen Smith, Western, 8@10¾.
65. A. Christy & Bro., Lancaster county, 8@9½.
40. Dengler & McCleese, Lancaster county, 8@9½.
104. P. McFillen, Western, 8@9¾.
100. P. Hathaway, Lancaster county, 8½@9½.
115. James S. Kirk, Lancaster county, 8@10.
25. B. F. McFillen, Lancaster county, 8@9.
75. James McFillen, Western, 8@9¾.
60. E. S. McFillen, Lancaster county, 9@10.
133. Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 8@10.
140. Mooney & Smith, Lancaster county, 7@9¾.
80. Thomas Mooney & Bro., Pennsylvania, 7@9.
61. H. Chain, Western, 7½@9.
62. J. & L. Frank, Lancaster county, 7½@9½.
70. Frank & Schomberg, York county, 8@9½.
139. Hope & Co., Lancaster co. and Western, 8@9½.
18. B. Baldwin & Co., Chester county, 7@8.
93. J. Clemson, Lancaster county, 8@9.
26. Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 8@9½.
34. L. Horne, Delaware, 5@7½.
14. W. Preston, Chester county, 8½@9½.

Cows and Calves were steady, and changed hands at $40@80; springers were taken at $30@70. Receipts, 150 head.

For Sheep there was no falling off in the demand, and prices were well maintained; sales of 9000 head at the Avenue Park Drove Yards at 7@9½c. per pound, gross. Receipts, 9000 head.

Hogs met a good demand, but at a decline; sales of 4000 head at the Union and Avenue yards at $14@14·50 for slop and $15@15·75 for corn fed.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Atlantic Cable.)

QUEENSTOWN, April 19.—Arrived, steamship City of Cork, from New York.

LONDON, April 19.—Arrived, steamship Atalanta, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 19.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....66 11 A. M.....77 2 P. M.....80

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Swed. barque Amazon, ——, Darien, Ga., L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr C. & C. Brooks, Brooks, Providence, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 42, Rodan, Norwich, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Jos. N. Bitting, Waters, Newtown, Hickman & Cottingham.
Schr Tantamount, Montgomery, Boston, D. Cooper,
Schr Broadfield, Crowell, Boston, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Queen of the West, Barry, 17 days from Zaza, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Geo. H. Mills, Mills, 5 days from Wilmington, N.C., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.
Schr Ossuna, Haskell, 8 days from Calais, with lumber to Benton & Bro.
Schr Chasseur, Gibbs, 4 days from New Bedford, with fish to John W. Claghorn & Co.
Schr C. & C. Brooks, Brooks, from Lynn.
Schr Reading RR. No. 49, Robinson, from New Haven.
Schr Reading RR. No. 42, Rodan, from Mystic.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 15 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA.

Ships Majestic, Keager, and Martha, Lewen, for Philadelphia, at Liverpool 3d inst.
Steamship Tonawanda, Wakely, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 17th inst.
Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston 17th inst.
Steamship Utility, Nickerson, hence, at Providence 16th instant.
Steamship James S. Green, Vance, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 16th inst.
Barque Francis Bourneuf, Perry, for Philadelphia, at Bristol, Eng., 2d inst.
Barque Presto, Brown, for Philadelphia, remained at Newport, Eng., 2d inst.
Barque George Henry, Jenkins, for Philadelphia 5th, at Liverpool 3d inst.
Barques Matilda Hilyard, Lovett; D. McPherson, Mason; and Die Tuesnd, Brigdahl, for Philadelphia, at Liverpool 3d inst.
Barques Hannibal, Maerian, and M. R. Milford, Shields, for Philadelphia, at London 3d inst.
Brig J. L. Pye, Pye, of St. John, N. B., from London for Philadelphia, was towed into Charleston yesterday by steamship Oriental, from Boston for New Orleans, the former being totally dismasted.
Brig Maria Wheeler, Wheeler, hence, at Boston 17th instant.
Schr M. K. Miller, for Philadelphia, at Sagua 6th inst.

THE ODD FELLOWS.

Origin, Progress, Objects, and Present Status of The Order.

The Semi-Centennial Anniversary.

The Arrangements and Programme of Exercises for the Grand Celebration.

Just one week less than fifty years ago (April 26, 1819) Thomas Wildey, the "father and founder of Odd Fellowship in America," brought about the organization of Washington Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., at Baltimore, Md. Prior to that time several lodges of the Order were started in other localities on the continent—Shakespeare Grand Lodge having been formed in the city of New York as early as the year 1806. But the lodges that existed previous to 1819 did not, for various reasons, prosper for any considerable length of time, so that it may be confidently stated that the good seed of Odd Fellowship was planted in American ground by "Father" Wildey, as above set forth.

The Order possessed "a local habitation and a name" in the Old World for many years anterior to the date of its introduction upon the Western hemisphere, but it was regarded a century ago as a convivial society (indeed, all societies in the "good old times" were conducted pretty much on a spirit level), although it was likewise a benevolent institution, operating, however, without any definite system as to aid or relief in cases of sickness and distress.

Odd Fellowship is entitled to the honor of having taken the lead in temperance reform in this country, inasmuch as years before the Washingtonian movement was started, this Order adopted regulations forbidding the use of stimulating beverages in lodge rooms, and stigmatizing intemperance as a disgraceful and ruinous habit.

Progress of the Order.

The advanced position thus taken by the Order of Odd Fellows gave it a favorable prestige, and rapidly did it increase in numbers, respectability, and influence. In 1830 the Order had extended into six States and the District of Columbia, comprising a total membership of over 3000. In 1840 there were lodges in twenty-one States and Territories, with an aggregate membership of more than 11,000; and in 1850 the organization had augmented to 175,000 members, in 2250 subordinate lodges. The Order, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the United States, now numbers about 500,000 contributing members, comprised in 3300 lodges

[Continued from the First Page.]

Resolved, That a grand national celebration of the occasion, under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of the United States, shall take place in the city of Philadelphia, in connection with the local observance of the day at that place.

Resolved, That a special committee of five be appointed, who shall be charged with the selection of an orator for the occasion, and the arrangement of the details of the ceremonies of the grand national celebration.

Resolved, That the elective officers of the Grand Lodge and the special committee be empowered to represent the Grand Lodge at the Grand National Celebration; that the members of the Grand Lodge and Past Grand Representatives who may find it convenient to attend be requested to participate.

Fraternally yours, etc.,
JOHN A. KENNEDY,
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
WILLIAM E. FORD,
C. A. LOGAN,
THOMAS T. SMILEY.

An attempt was made to strike out Philadelphia as the place of the celebration, and insert Cincinnati or Baltimore, but on motion of Representative Leech, of Iowa, the motion was tabled.

The following committee was appointed in pursuance of the above:—

P. G. Sire Kennedy, of New York, Representatives Ford of Massachusetts, Garey of Maryland, Read of New Jersey, and Maris of Delaware.

The following additions were subsequently made to the committee:—

P. G. Sire Nicholson, Grand Sire Farnsworth, and P. G. Sire Veitch.

Certain Reports and Arrangements.

A meeting of the Joint Committee having in charge the arrangements for the celebration was held on Saturday evening, February 6, at the hall, Sixth and Haines streets, P. G. M. John W. Stokes in the chair.

The following report was submitted by the Committee on Programmes and Ceremonies, and was adopted:—

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3, 1869.—Your Committee on Programme and Ceremonials, to whom was referred the resolutions respecting the regalia, etc., for the Grand Lodge, and the subordinate Lodges and Encampments, report that they have considered the subject, and recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the Past Grands be requested to parade with their respective subordinate Lodges, excepting the representatives to the Grand Lodge, who shall appear with the Grand Lodge in scarlet silk sashes, and a uniform pattern, with badge on the left breast; the grand officers to appear in regalia and jewels of office.

Resolved, That the representatives and grand officers, parading with the Grand Lodge, shall appear in a uniform dress, to consist of black pants, coat, and black silk hat, white vest and gloves.

Resolved, That the Lodges and Encampments will be required to adopt regulations that will secure uniform appearance in each Lodge or Encampment; that the Lodges be requested to appear in the regalia of the Order, but if any Lodge or Encampment desire to appear with a simple insignia, they be empowered to do so.

The committee also recommended the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the ceremonies of the evening of the 26th of April at the Academy of Music shall consist of choral and vocal music, and addresses by distinguished visitors. The tickets to be distributed *pro rata* among the lodges and encampments.

It was, on motion, agreed that lodges, encampments, and delegations should march six abreast.

The Committee on Invitation reported that they had extended invitations to all the grand lodges and grand encampments in the United States.

The Grand Master of Maryland informed the committee that all the lodges in Baltimore would participate, and that not less than five thousand Odd Fellows from that city might be expected.

The Committee on Vocal and Instrumental Music for indoor exercise reported that Brother Engelke had composed and arranged the invocation hymn, and will lead the musical part of the celebration at the Academy, without any expense for his services or the chorus. An orchestra of forty performers and a chorus of one hundred voices have been secured.

The following resolution was also adopted:—

Resolved, That the officers of this joint committee be authorized and directed to inquire and report as to the cost of a suitable room for its meetings, to be held weekly hereafter, and also for weekly meetings of the Committee of Ways and Means, the Committee on Reception of Lodges, and the Committee on Hotel Accommodations, upon other than Saturday evenings.

It was announced that Horticultural Hall would be the headquarters of the visiting German lodges, and would be under the charge of a committee of delegates of German lodges of this city.

Letters were read from President Grant and Vice-President Colfax, expressing their regrets that public duties would prevent them from accepting the invitation to be present at the celebration.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That in the event of there being any excess of appropriations or receipts after the expenses of the Grand National Celebration have been defrayed, the same shall be contributed to the Widows' and Orphans' Educational Institute of Pennsylvania.

THE PROGRAMME.

The programme for the celebration of the day has been arranged as follows:—

In the morning, at 9 o'clock, interesting exercises will take place at the Academy of Music. The opening piece will be performed by a grand orchestra, followed by an ode composed by B. P. Shillaber, sung to the air of "America," by the entire audience, assisted by a chorus of professional singers.

Past Grand Master John W. Stokes will deliver an address of welcome in behalf of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, which will be responded to by Grand Sire R. D. Farnsworth, of the Grand Lodge of the United States. Past Grand Master James L. Ridgely, the Grand Secretary, the personal friend of the late Thomas Wildey, the founder of the Order in the United States, will deliver an oration on the history, mission, and purposes of Odd Fellowship. An ode, written by P. G. E. P. Newell, editor of the *American Odd Fellow*, set to the tune of "Old Hundred," will be sung by the audience, which will close the exercises, to give the officials an opportunity to take their positions in the line of procession.

The following will be the programme for the evening at the Academy:—Introduction hymn, written by Bro. McFarland; prayer by Grand Chaplain; overture by orchestra; address; quartette and chorus, air, "Mignon's song;" address; quartette and chorus, "Montgomery's ode;" address; orchestral symphony; address; closing ode; benediction.

The musical portion of the celebration will consist of forty instrumental and one hundred vocal performers, under the direction of Professors Engelke and Bishop. A grand ball will also be given in the evening at the Philadelphia Skating Rink, Twenty-first and Race streets, and every arrangement will be made to ensure its success.

The Procession.

The line will be formed at 11 o'clock A. M., and the procession will move punctually at 12 o'clock. Places in the line will be assigned by the Grand Marshal in the Orders of the day.

The general order of formation will be as follows:—
Subordinate Lodges of Pennsylvania.
Subordinate Lodges of Visiting Jurisdictions.
Subordinate Encampments of Pennsylvania.
Subordinate Encampments of Visiting Jurisdictions.
Elective Officers of Subordinate Encampments.
Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania.
Grand Encampments of Visiting Jurisdictions.
Grand Lodges of Visiting Jurisdictions.
Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.
Grand Lodge of the United States.

The above will be formed into at least twenty divisions, and according to juniority.

At the meeting of the Joint Committee on Arrangements on Saturday evening:—

The Committee on Reception of Lodges and Encampments reported that they are fully organized, and that sub-committees would be at every depot and steamboat landing to receive the visiting brethren.

The Committee on Route made the following report:—

Countermarch on Broad street, down Broad to Christian, down Christian to Third, up Third to Walnut, up Walnut to Fifth, up Fifth to Girard avenue, up Girard avenue to Twelfth, down Twelfth to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Sixth, up Sixth to Franklin Square, and there dismiss.

The Committee on Transportation reported that their arrangements had been perfected.

The Committee on Divisions and Marshals made the following report:—

First Division—P. Fritz, marshal, lodges from 643 to 466.

Second Division—I. H. Shepherd, marshal; lodges 465 to 376.

Third Division—F. C. Garrigues, marshal; lodges 375 to 296.

Fourth Division—C. C. McLaughlin, marshal; lodges 296 to 263.

Fifth Division—James Fitzpatrick, marshal; lodges 262 to 191.

Sixth Division—John F. Ballier, marshal.

Seventh Division—Charles Kleinz, marshal.

These two divisions to be composed of the German lodges, with their invited guests and visiting German lodges.

Eighth Division—Past Grand ——, of Pittsburg, marshal. This division to consist of delegations from Allegheny and neighboring counties.

Ninth Division—George Bartram, marshal; lodges 190 to 147.

Tenth Division—John H. Taggart, marshal; lodges 146 to 101.

Eleventh Division—R. L. Bodine, marshal; lodges 100 to 47.

Twelfth Division—A. E. Goodall, marshal; lodges 46 to 23.

Thirteenth Division—John F. Glenn, marshal; lodges 22 to 11.

Fourteenth Division— ——, marshal; lodges 10 to 1.

Fifteenth Division—R. F. S. Heath, marshal; New Jersey brethren.

Sixteenth Division— ——, marshal; brethren of District of Columbia, Delaware, New York, and Ohio.

Seventeenth Division—S. Sands Wills, of Baltimore, marshal; Maryland lodges and encampments.

Eighteenth Division—Joshua Lynch, of Maryland, marshal, Maryland lodges and encampments.

Nineteenth Division—H. W. Bailey, marshal; Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, subordinate encampments, and visiting grand and subordinate encampments.

Twentieth Division—George Fling, marshal; Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, visiting grand lodges and grand officers, and Grand Lodge of the United States.

The Committee on Street Music reported that they had engaged eighteen bands, at a cost of $2,999, and that, in addition, the following lodges had engaged bands:—

No. 5, National Band, of Frankford.
No. 6, National Cornet Band, of Frankfort.
No. 10, Jefferson Band.
No. 12, Liberty Military Band.
No. 15, Fire Zouave Band.
No. 19, United States Band.
No. 22, Keystone Band.
No. 29, Beck's Band.
No. 100, Grafula's Band, of New York.
No. 104, Ellsworth Band.
No. 114, Ringgold Band, of Reading.
No. 126, Drum Corps of ten performers.
No. 146, McClurg's Silver Cornet Band.
No. 174, Pennsylvania Band.
No. 224, Drum Corps of ten performers.
No. 272, West Philadelphia Band.
No. 296, Phœnixville Band.
No. 243, United States Band.
No. 375, Sweeny's Band, of West Chester.
No. 404, Waynesburg Band, of Chester county.

The following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That this committee report adversely to firing a salute on the day of the parade, and recommend that a request be made to have the various chimes of the city rung at morning and noon.

The Grand Regalia and Citizens' Dress Ball, at the Philadelphia Skating Rink, corner of Twenty-first and Race streets, comes off in the evening. The immense proportions of the building are admirably suited to the occasion. Two efficient orchestras for dancing and promenading have been secured, and the banqueting rooms have been placed in charge of a well-known caterer. The grand march will commence at 9 o'clock P. M. The grand promenade march by the Grand Lodge of the United States, the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and other Grand and Subordinate Lodges and Encampments, will take place at 11:30 o'clock.

The Preparations.

The Committees of the Grand Lodge of the United States, and of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, are diligently engaged in making the immense preparations required to make this grand event a successful and splendid one. From present indications, the visitors from other States will be in attendance in very large numbers, should the weather prove favorable. Considerable trouble is experienced by the committees having charge of the supplying of hotel accommodations on April 26, the day of celebration, and they may be compelled to request possession of the various Odd Fellows' and other halls in the city, for the purpose of providing sleeping apartments for the thousands who will be in attendance.

Arrangements are being perfected with the various railroad lines leading into Philadelphia to get a decreased rate of fare for those who desire to become participants in the ceremonies. It is estimated from information already received that the procession will number about seventy thousand persons, who, in the beautiful regalia of the Order, and with the instructions in relation to uniformity of dress carefully observed, will present a grand and imposing demonstration, such as has never been witnessed in any of the cities of the United States.

The greatest care will be exercised to have sufficient and proper police arrangements perfected, suited to the occasion of so immense a gathering as will be centred in and upon the streets through which the procession will pass. The Lodges and Encampments throughout the State are making liberal donations in aid of the event. Thus it will be perceived that the most comprehensive measures have been adopted to make the celebration a success.

The committee have information that 5000 members from the city of Baltimore will attend, and that every lodge in Maryland will be represented. Advices from Washington, D. C., show that every lodge in the District will be represented. All of the Eastern States will send on large delegations, and Massachusetts gives notice that she will bring a host of members. All portions of the Empire State will be most fully represented, and the Southern and Western States expect to make a large display.

There will be music in line from every section of the country, and new regalia, banners, and flags are being made as fast as the manufacturers throughout the Union can turn them out.

THE MAY MAGAZINES.

"The Galaxy."

From J. Edwards Clarke's article entitled "A Great Advocate," we take the following anecdotes of the late James T. Brady, Esq.:—

The trial of Baker for the murder of Poole furnished a notable instance of Mr. Brady's intrepidity in behalf of a client. It was at the height of the "Know-Nothing" excitement, and Poole, after receiving the fatal bullet, having exclaimed, "I die an American," succeeded in causing himself to be regarded as a martyr to the cause. Lingering for days with—as the *post mortem* proved—a bullet deeply imbedded in his heart, the interest and excitement became intense; and on the day of his funeral twenty thousand men walked in solemn procession behind the coffin of the martyred "rough." In such a state of public feeling Baker was put on trial for his life. At the opening of the charge by the judge, aroused by its tenor, Mr. Brady seized a pen and commenced writing rapidly, indignation showing itself in his set lips and frowning brow. The moment the judge had ceased he was on his feet and began:—"You have charged the jury thus and thus. I protest against your so stating it." The judge said he would listen to the objection after the jury had retired. "No," exclaimed the indignant orator, "I choose that the jury shall hear those objections;" and, defying interference, he poured forth impetuously forty-five separate and formal objections, couching them all emphatically in words of personal protest to the judge. The force of the judge's charge on that jury was pretty effectually broken. The indignation of the advocate at this time was real, not simulated; and he, at least, of the New York bar, dared to defy and to denounce injustice, even when clad in ermine. Of such were those brave, elder members of the legal profession who in former days and other lands kept alive the fires of civil liberty.

After two trials here he obtained a change of venue, and the trial was transferred to Newburg. This gave rise to another incident, which Brady was fond of telling, especially when he wished to disarm prejudice against the looks of any witness or client. The trial was to be held before Judge Charles A. Peabody, in the Supreme Court. The judge, lawyers, high sheriff, deputies, and prisoner all went up in the cars to Fishkill. The streets were crowded by thousands, eager to see the prisoner. As they passed to the boat to cross over to Newburg, the judge happened to take the arm of High Sheriff Willets. Some one recognizing the Sheriff, pointed out his companion as the accused murderer, with "Don't you see his —— bloodthirsty face?" fancying, as Brady would say, they saw all the lineaments of a brutal murderer in the calm, bland features of His honor.

THE BUSTEED CASE.

Another instance of his intrepidity before a judge was in the Busteed case. The judge had threatened to convict him for contempt. Busteed had apologized; and Brady also, with his matchless grace and courtesy, had tendered Busteed's apology; but the judge still said that he should send him to prison. "You will, will you?" said Brady. "I say you will not!" And, citing authority after authority against his power to do so, he dared him to thus stretch his prerogative. The judge thought best to excuse Mr. Busteed. The fertility of his mind and its rapidity of action, as shown in drawing the objections in the Baker trial, were once illustrated on an occasion when, on a case being called, Mr. Brady answered that his side was ready. The opposite counsel also stated that he was ready, and appeared for the plaintiff. "No," said Brady, "I am for the plaintiff;" adding, "I think I must know which side I am on." However, he was at last convinced that he was mistaken. So, gathering up his papers, he requested his Honor to excuse him for twenty minutes, as he saw he was for the defendants instead of, as he had erroneously supposed, for the plaintiffs, adding, "and, from my knowledge of the merits of the case, I am heartily glad that I am to defend instead of prosecute!" He left the room, returned in twenty minutes, tried, and *won* the cause.

HIS FERTILITY AND QUICKNESS.

The Hon. Luther R. Marsh gives an instance of Mr. Brady's fertility in an important case to which he himself had given thorough, and, as he felt, exhaustive preparation. He asked Mr. Brady to assist on the trial, Brady having had no previous knowledge of the case. "Go on and open your case fully, use all your points without regard to me," said Brady. Mr. Marsh did so, and sat down, wondering what new matter Mr. Brady could find to say. To his astonishment Brady rose and presented several new and striking points.

Of his quickness in the law of a case an instance is given where a recent decision adverse to his position was introduced. Taking the book in his hand, he said it does not appear whether this case has been heard in the Court of Appeals, but when it is it will be reversed for such and such reasons; which eventually proved to be the exact reasons given by the court reversing the decision. Conceding all his wonderful brilliancy and originality, Judge Daly states, however, that his greatness as a lawyer lay in his sound judgment in the general management of a case. It is stated that in no case involving constitutional questions have his arguments been reversed in the highest appellate court.

Of his manner, Mr. Porter says, "Who can ever forget the peculiar manner of his we have all felt and none can describe? It was evanescent as the fragrance of the rose." From the time he entered the court-room his by-play with the jury commenced. He made himself thoroughly at home with them. It is said that he never lost a case in which he was before a jury for more than a week; by that time they saw everything with his eyes. He was counsel in fifty-two capital cases, in not one of which he was ever unsuccessful, except that of Beall, who was tried by a court-martial at Fort Lafayette, on the charge of being a "spy and guerilla."

It is related that once having successfully defended a man charged with murder, as he was leaving the court the judge said, "Mr. Brady, the next case is that of a man charged with murder; he has no counsel, can you defend him?" "Certainly," said Brady, and instantly went on with the trial. The judge assigned him in the same way to two others charged with a similar crime; so that, in succession, he defended and cleared four capital cases, giving a week's unrequited time to these four criminals. He was obliged to decline to follow this up in the case of the next man, charged with burglary, who, having no counsel, desired him to be assigned to him.

The case of a young man who was charged with murder, in what was claimed an accidental fracas, attracted a good deal of interest. He was a Mason, and that society applied to Mr. Brady to defend him, tendering twenty-five hundred dollars as a fee; but, for some cause, he declined the case. Not long after, one afternoon, a neatly dressed, modest young girl came to the office and asked for Mr. Brady. Told to walk into his private office, she timidly approached his desk and saying:—"Mr. Brady, they are going to hang my brother, and you can save him! I've brought you this money, please don't let my brother die!" she burst into tears. It was a roll of $250, which the poor girl had begged in sums of five and ten dollars. The kind-hearted man heard her story, "They shan't hang your brother, my child," said he, and putting the roll of bills in an envelope, told her to take it to her mother and he would ask for it when he wanted it. The boy was cleared. In Mr. Brady's parlor hangs an exquisite picture, by Durand, with a letter on the back asking him to accept it as a mark of appreciation for his generous kindness in defending this poor boy. Mr. Brady prized *that* picture.

We quote this passage about Disraeli's unscrupulousness from Justin McCarthy's article entitled "English Toryism and its Leaders:"—

Three or four years ago, a bitter, factious attack was made in the House of Commons upon Mr. Stansfeld, then holding office in the Liberal government, because of his open and avowed friendship for and intimacy with Mazzini. This was at a time when the French Government were endeavoring to connect Mazzini with a plot to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon. Mr. Disraeli was very stern in his condemnation of Mr. Stansfeld for his friendship with one who, twenty odd years before, had encouraged a young enthusiast (as the enthusiast said) in a design to kill Charles Albert, King of Sardinia. Mr. Bright, in a moderate and kindly speech, deprecated the idea of making unpardonable crimes out of the hot-headed follies of enthusiastic men in their young days; and he added that he believed there would be found in a certain poem, written by Disraeli himself some twenty-five or thirty years before, and called "A Revolutionary Epick," some lines of eloquent apostrophe in praise of tyrannicide. Up sprang Mr. Disraeli, indignant and excited, and vehemently denied that any such sentiment, any such line, could be found in the poem. Mr. Bright at once accepted the assurance; said he had never seen the poem himself, but only heard that there was such a passage in it; apologized for the mistake—and there most people thought the matter would have ended. In truth, the volume which Disraeli had published a generation before, with the grandiloquent title, "A Revolutionary Epick" (not "epic," in the common way, but dignified, old-fashioned "epick"), was a piece of youthful, bombastic folly, long out of print, and almost wholly forgotten. But Disraeli chose to attach great importance to the charge he supposed to be made against him; and he declared that he felt himself bound to refute it utterly by more than a mere denial. Accordingly, in a few weeks, there came out a new edition of the Epick, with a dedication to Lord Stanley, and a preface explaining that, as the first edition was out of print, and as a charge founded on a passage on it had been made against the author, said author felt bound to issue this new edition, that all the world might see how unfounded was the accusation. Sure enough, the publication did seem to dispose of the charge effectively. There was only one passage which in any way bore on the subject of tyrannicide, and that certainly did not express approval. What could be more satisfactory? Unluckily, however, the gentleman on whose hint Mr. Bright spoke happened to possess one copy of the original edition. He compared this, to make assurance doubly sure, with the copy at the British Museum, the only other copy accessible to him, and he found that the passage which contained the praise of tyrannicide had been partly altered, partly suppressed, in the new edition specially issued by Mr. Disraeli, in order to prove to the world that he had not written a line in the poem to imply that he sanctioned the slaying of a tyrant. Now, this was a small and trifling affair; but just see how significant and characteristic it was! It surely did not make much matter whether Mr. Disreli, in his young, nonsensical days, had or had not indulged in a burst of enthusiasm about the slaying of tyrants, in a poem so bombastical that no rational man could think of it with any seriousness. But Mr. Disraeli chose to regard his reputation as seriously assailed; and what did he do to vindicate himself? He published a new edition, which he trumpeted as not merely authentic, but as issued for the sole purpose of proving that he had not praised tyrannicide, and he deliberately excised the lines which contained the passage in question! The controversy turned on some two lines and a half; and of these Mr. Disraeli cut out all the dangerous words and gave the garbled version to the world as his authoritative reply to the charge made against him. This, too, after the famous "annexation" of one of Thiers' speeches, and the delivery of it as a panegyric on the memory of the Duke of Wellington, and after the appropriation of a page or two cut out of an essay by Macaulay, and its introduction wholesale, as original, into one of Mr. Disraeli's novels.

Mr. John Esten Cooke gives the following anecdote of George Frederick Cooke, the actor:—

The splendid career of Cooke ended in September, 1812, in the old apartment at Bixby's Hotel, in New York. His death was not caused, directly, at least, by intemperance; he died of serous effusion of the chest and abdomen. He was conscious to the last, died resigned to his fate, and his funeral was attended by an immense concourse, embracing the chief personages of the city. He was buried in the "Strangers' Vault," at St. Paul's; but many years afterward, when Edmund Kean came to America, he called, with Dr. Francis, on the Bishop of New York, to request permission for the erection of a monument.

"You do not, gentlemen, wish the tablet inside St. Paul's?" asked the bishop.

"No, sir," replied Dr. Francis, "we desire to remove the remains of Mr. Cooke from the 'Strangers' vault,' and erect a monument over them in some suitable spot in the burial-ground of the church."

"You have my concurrence, then," returned the bishop, "but I hardly knew how we could find a place inside the church for Mr. Cooke!"

Such was the curious question raised in reference to the dead actor's ashes. The monument was erected, and may be seen by the passers-by on Broadway to-day, with its inscription so much admired by Kean:—

Three kingdoms claimed his birth,
Both hemispheres pronounce his worth.

A last incident was to attract attention to the great actor. Many years afterwards, *Hamlet* was to be played one night at the Old Park Theatre, when the manager suddenly discovered that he had no skull for the scene of the grave-diggers. In this emergency, he sent a hasty request to Dr. Francis that he would supply him with one; and the Doctor, having no other, was compelled to send him the skull of George Frederick Cooke, which he had preserved! It was used in the scene—over his own skull were uttered the words, "Alas, poor Yorick!" which had so often escaped from the fleshless lips. What a commentary on life! What a termination to a great career!

"Lippincott's."

From Professor Coppee's article entitled "A Few Curious Derivatives," we take the following:—

The names of persons offer curious etymologies. Of course, the trades of the hunter, fisher, archer (*arc*, a bow) fletcher (*fleche*, an arrow), smith, glover, etc., have given us many surnames. Grosvenor (*gros ceneur*) was chief huntsman to the Norman dukes. All the Reads, Reeds, or Reids were originally *red* men. Bunker was so named from his good beart (*bon cœur*). But few have observed that old Dan Chaucer had a French shoemaker in his ancestry (*chausser*), and that Spenser was by lineage a *butler*, whose place was in the spence or buttery; nor need he be ashamed, for his company is that of the Lords Despencer. Perhaps it was the danger of such a category that caused the haughty sovereigns of Spain to have no name for public use beyond the puriieus of royalty. They only sign themselves *Yo el Rey* and *Yo la Reina*.

Facilis descensus averni. Curious philologists have not yet agreed upon a certain derivation for "Mephistophiles." That gentleman held this euphonious name long before Goethe presented him to Faust as companion and mentor. Our English Marlowe, not content with one "head devel," introduces both Mephistophiles and Lucifer; the former he calls "Mephistophilus." Elsewhere he appears as "Mephostophilos." The most commonly received derivation is from Greek words signifying "no lover of light," the very opposite signification to "Lucifer, the light-bearer." Another suggestion is "no lover to the believer." Let us offer another, which pleases us better. Mephitis was the Roman goddess of disagreeable odors: sulphur, pitch, *et id genus omne*, must have been under her control; supply *philos*, make the Old Boy her sweetheart, and, as Father Tom says, "the job is done."

So much for names: now for an epithet or two. Trench tells us that the word *maudlin* is from *Magdalen;* he attributes its origin to the brutal inhumanity which derides the penitent tears of the heart-broken Magdalen and laughs her contrition to scorn. We think better of humanity, and suggest another derivation. For many centuries there has been a *Magdalen* College at Oxford, the young gentlemen of which were formerly distinguished for their bad habits. The English contract the name into *Maudlin*, and so these Maudlin boys, noted for being in that tongue-coated, pseudo-pathetic condition which we now call maudlin, gave us the adjective; and the word has no more to do with the tears of a penitent Mary, "an offering worthy heaven," than with the inspired joy of a prophetess Anna. Maudlin people are generally *loafers*. Whence have we *that* word? Is it simply a *bread-beggar?* is it the German *leufer*, a *stroller?* or does Rabelais, among his wonders of word-coinage, originate it when he speaks of a certain riff-raff encountered by Gargantua as *lifre-lofre?* Perhaps, after all, it is only a contraction of *low fellow*, as *cus* in our low slang is but a contraction of *customer* (*e. g.*, "an ugly cus"), and has nothing to do with curses, either loud or deep.

What is *curmudgeon?* You may find it in Johnson as *cœur mechant;* and "thereby hangs a tale." Himself ignorant of the derivation, the great lexicographer addressed the inquiry among the "Notes and Queries" of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. His question was answered by an anonymous correspondent, giving *cœur mechant*. This Johnson adopted, simply writing after the derivation, anonymous correspondent. Ashe, when he made his abridgment of Johnson, fell into the curious error of giving anonymous correspondent as a definition of curmudgeon! Not a bad idea, except that the scurrility of anonymous letters deserves usually a harsher name, for curmudgeon really indicates now not a wicked heart, but a grumbling disposition.

No part of speech offers a richer field, for its extent, than our exclamations. We pass by Zounds! Jiminy! My eye, Betty Martin! and others, to tell of the American traveller, who found, to his astonishment, Oh dear! and Dear me! in the streets of Rome, not as imported English, but as original Italian. One little Roman ragazzo (a ragged one, no doubt) kicked another, and sent him homeward on the double-quick, crying bitterly and at the top of his voice, "Dear me! Dear me!" for so it sounded when he said, "Dio mio! Dio mio!"—good Tuscan, which seems very much like *lingua Americana in bocca Romana*. We force the conclusion upon no one, but it is plausible, at least, that our Dear me! is not in reality our own dear self, first person, singular number, objective case, independent, but only this Tuscan, and nothing more.

And now for a few irregulars. Is *towel* only the French *toile*, or is it plain English—an *ell of tow cloth?* The names of coins and other money are curious derivatives. The word *coin* may be traced to the Arabic *kauna*, to hammer or beat out. We all know that *money* (Latin *moneta*) is from the verb *moneo*, to admonish and remind—a pleasant reminder only when received. A *guinea* was originally made in 1664, of Guinea gold. A pistole is from the Italian *piastrula*, which, changing the *i* into *l*, becomes the Latin *plastrum*, which is also the root of *piastre*. *Doubloon* is simply a double pistole. The *soldi* is from *solidus*, and, like the Spanish *duro* for dollar, simply means "hard money." The *sovereign* is the coin of a monarch—the ducat, that of a duke. A dollar was a thaler, and that was so called because first coined in a silver mine in a Saxon *thal* or valley. A florin was made in Florence—a mark, at St. Mark's in Venice. Our own currency needs no explanation, except perhaps that picayune is a Carib word, that a levy was eleven pence, and that a fip was a five-penny piece. Shinplaster is as old as our Revolutionary war, for when the Continental currency became worthless, an old soldier might, and perhaps did, dress a wounded leg with his pay. Greenbacks are much more easily derived than picked up.

To the Arabic it is well known that we owe many common words, most of which have come through the Spanish, such as scarlet, chemise, arsenal, sugar, alchemy, alcohol, alembic, algebra, alkali, and many others beginning with *al*.,

Trench makes a pretty image from *sierra*, as saw-tooth-shaped, but it is really from *sah-rah*, a desolate mountain tract.

Lewis Gaylord Clarke gives, in his "Recollections of Washington Irving," the following anecdotes:—

Mr. Irving never lost an opportunity to subserve the literary interests of deserving young men. One day there appeared at the cottage a young man of twenty, a poor "Onondaga boy," Mr. F——. He had walked on foot from New York to Sunnyside expressly so see Washington Irving, who persuaded him to stay with him two or three days. Through great privation he had secured to himself an excellent education, yet his aspirations for further acquisitions had grown into an honorable enthusiasm. I happened to be at the cottage a few days afterward, when Mr. Irving spoke of this visit of a young man from my native county, and the great pleasure it had afforded him. "The extent and accessibility of his general knowledge," said he, "is wonderful in one so young." Mr. F—— afterwards made his way abroad, materially aided, I have no doubt, by Mr. Irving, who gave him letters to his friends in England, whence he repaired to Denmark, where his surprising acquirements, for his years, gained him great favor among the professors and other learned men. He passed the summer in Iceland, where he made himself acquainted with the language, literature, history, and traditions of the Northern nations, their sagas, etc. "I cannot but contrast," said Mr. Irving, "the conduct of this poor youth, bravely struggling forward to intellectual eminence in defiance of poverty and privation, with that of the host of young Americans, spendthrift sons of wealthy fathers, carrying their brains in their pockets, wasting time and opportunity, degrading themselves and disgracing their country amidst the enervating and licentious pleasures of Paris. Which of these, think you, may be considered a real specimen of 'Young America?'"

On this young man's return from abroad, Mr. Irving secured for him the position of Second Librarian in the Astor Library, of which he was a trustee—an office of emolument, and one greatly to his taste.

Another instance in kind: I was standing at a book-stall in Nassau street one morning, glancing over a rare old volume, when the proprietor said:—"I see by the papers that you have been up to see Mr. Washington Irving; and when you saw him, you met a man out of ten thousand—one of the very best and kindest men in America. I was his servant; he found me to be fond of reading everything I could get hold of; so one day he proposed to me to open a street book-stall in town, furnished me with some quaint and choice old works from his library, solicited additions from his friends, and gave me money to buy others at the different night book auctions; and now I am doing a good business, besides having as much time as I want to read between-whiles. Ah, sir, Washington Irving is one of the best, the kindest men in the world!"

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NEWS SUMMARY.

Local Affairs.

—The grand opening review of the boats of the Schuylkill navy took place on Saturday on the river, opposite Turtle rock. The occasion was chosen also for the reception of the new barge of the Bachelor Club and the shell of the Quaker City Club; the roughness of the water, however, preventing the latter boat from being set afloat until after the completion of the review. This finished, and the barge duly received, the boats were entered for the scrub race. A good start was effected from the upper icehouses, above the Girard avenue bridge, the course being down stream to the Commodore's boat, which was anchored off Turtle rock. A number of boats on the river entered into the contest; the race being won by the six-oared barged Ione, of the Crescent Club, with the Hesperus, four-oared shell, a close second. The "scrub" flag was presented to the Ione by Commodore Ferguson.

—The funeral of Samuel Goldy, late lieutenant of police in the Third district, took place yesterday afternoon, from No. 1012 S. Sixth street, and was attended by members of Montgomery Lodge, A. Y. M., of Mercantile Lodge, A. O. G. F., by the United States Hose Company, Good Intent Hose and Hook and Ladder Company, and a large number of the police force. The lieutenants of police were present in a body, and one hundred of the men, uniformed, under the command of Lieutenant Spear. Ex-Chief of Police Samuel G. Ruggles and St. Clair Mulholland, the present Chief, were in attendance.

—An alarm of fire was caused yesterday afternoon by the burning of a bureau in the dwelling of Mr. McIntyre, No. 2122 Spruce street. While on the ground a collision occurred between the Schuylkill Hose and the Fame and Columbia Hose Companies, in which a number were more or less injured. The police quelled the fight, and arrested Thomas Smith. At Broad and Spruce streets the Schuylkill and Columbia Hose Companies renewed the fight, but it was again stopped by the police, who arrested Thomas Mulligan.

—The Yearly Meeeting of Friends (Orthodox branch) will be held in this city all this week. All the several meeting-houses of the society were largely attended yesterday, a very considerable portion of the audiences being made up of persons of other persuasions, interested in listening to the many gifted speakers of the sect now in the city. Meetings were held yesterday morning, afternoon and evening.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 133¾.

—A delegation of colored men visited the President on Satueday.

—W. L. Valentine was robbed by a highwayman, near McConnellsburg, on Friday night.

—The Californians express surprise at the removal of office-holders in the Golden State.

—Five and a half millions of francs, in specie, arrived at New York, from Hamburg, on Saturday.

—$656,000 in specie was shipped from San Francisco on Friday. Of this amount $357,000 comes to New York.

—The impression in Washington now is that the extra session of the Senate will terminate on Thursday next.

—Dr. Benjamin Ayer, a member of the Georgia Legislature, was assassinated on Thursday night, near Louisville, Ga.

—$228,000 worth of fractional currency was printed at the Treasury Department last week, and $300,900 redeemed.

—The wall of a burning building fell, in Baltimore, on Friday night, seriously injuring a number of firemen, and killing one.

—The Chicago (O. S.) Presbytery has adjourned after a two days' session. A resolution in favor of reunion of the Old and New Schools was adopted.

—A man named Philip Harwood, has been arrested in New York, on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery of the Beneficial Savings Fund in this city.

—Three men were arrested in New York on Saturday, on the arrival of the train from Easton, Pa., on the charge of being suspicious characters. They had burglars' tools in their possession, and all were armed.

Foreign Affairs.

MADRID, April 17.—A directory is said to have been formed, the members being Prim, Serrano, and Olozaga.

MADRID, April 18.—The building of gunboats for service in the waters of Cuba is going on with great expedition, and it is expected they will be completed and ready to sail before the end of June.

Differences have arisen in the Cabinet in regard to the customs, and it is probable that Figuerola, Minister of Finance, and other members of the Government, will resign in consequence of the disagreement.

It is reported that Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia and the Duke of Luxemburg will be put forward as candidates for the throne of Spain.

PARIS, April 17.—The Corps Legislatif to-day was a scene of wild excitement. M. Thiers, in a speech, denounced what is called the commercial liberty of France as like the political liberties—a farce. These words occasioned a heated dispute between the President and Thiers, which threatened to break up the session, but it was finally appeased. M. Querier demanded that the regulation of commercial treaties be treated in the Corps Legislatif instead of by the Crown.

FLORENCE, April 17.—The Duke of Aosta will visit Lisbon.

ROME, April 17.—Napoleon has ordered the evacuation of Rome by the French troops in the month of June.

VIENNA, April 17.—The Emperor Francis Joseph, by an autograph decree, has named Count Edward de Tmpe President of the Cis-Lithuanian Ministry or Council of the Empire.

LISBON, April 17.—A military rising is feared in Oporto, and the strictest precautions have been taken by the Government.

BRUSSELS, April 17.—A strike among the miners at Mons occurred yesterday, and much rioting and alarm prevailed.

HAVANA, April 17.—Dates from the City of Mexico to April 10 have been received. The session of the Mexican Congress was opened on the 1st instant. The speech of Juarez was unimportant. The speech of Lomus, the Speaker of the House, animadverted severely upon the course of the Mexican journals and the public in attributing personal motives to members of Congress on account of their action there. He declared such charges unfounded and insulting.

The following laws have been submitted to Congress:—To levy a tax upon wines; to substitute stamps for stamped paper; to abolish customs duties in the interior; to tax arable lands, and to issue $18,000,000 of paper currency.

Charges have been preferred in the Congress against the Minister of War for his action in the Puebla and Yucatan affairs, which are said to have been cowardly assassinations. Colonel Caballos, who commanded during the disturbances in Yucatan, has also been indicted. Minister Romero presented to Congress an able financial report, approved by the rest of the Ministry, except Lerdo de Tejada, who had influenced the tools of Juarez against it.

It was expected they would procure the tabling of the report by Congress. The Treasury deficit is $9,500,000. Congress will suspend certain articles of the constitution in order to warrant a vigorous prosecution of robbers; which means to execute bandits or suspected persons without trial. The American Colonel Mayers is still held in prison. Lerdo de Tejada declares he is kept in jail purposely, as he affords a fine opportunity to snub Americans in the treatment of one of their countrymen.

It was expected the Sinaloa revolutionists would declare in favor of the annexation of Mexico to the United States. Other Northern States are said to be ready for the same course.

The reports of a quarrel between Minister Rosecrans and Juarez are unfounded.

A general crisis in the affairs of the Government is imminent.

The revolution in Sinaloa has increased.

Jesus Garcia, at the head of 4000 men, has pronounced against the Government.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer San Salvador is engaged in inspecting the ports of Tehuantepec.

HAVANA, April 17.—General Buceta arrived here to-day. In honor of the Catalonian volunteers, now hourly expected from Spain, arches have been erected in the vicinity of the Muella, and other preparations made for an enthusiastic reception.

The Government to-day seized several lots of sugar belonging to persons named in General Dulce's proclamation of yesterday. Hereafter the permission of the Government will be required to enable any person to sell property and produce of any kind.

The Spanish war steamer Pizarro returned from Nassau to-day. The principal captors of the Comanditario had gone to New York. The Government refused to surrender those who remained at Nassau, because the matter was in the hands of the Government.

HAVANA, April 16, via Key West, April 17.—The British Consul here has entered an energetic protest against the condemnation of the brig Mary Lowell. The *Press* of Havana advocates the expulsion from the island of all Americans.

The Spanish war steamer Barcelona recently boarded the mail schooner Ellen, from Kingston for Santiago, on suspicion of carrying munitions for the insurgents. The British Consul is investigating the matter.

HAVANA, April 18.—The Catalonian volunteers arrived to-day from Spain, and were received with immense enthusiasm. They were escorted to their barracks by regular and volunteer troops and a large civic procession, which passed through the principal streets. The city was gaily decorated, and triumphal arches spanned the streets on the line of march. Two negroes among the spectators shouted "Viva Cespedes," and were instantly killed.

GOLD HILL MINES.

Their Locality in Nevada—Their Value and Yield—The Recent Disaster.

The conflagration which has just been raging in the silver mines at Gold Hill, Nevada, is the most appalling mining catastrophe that has ever occurred on the Pacific coast, and has resulted in the sacrifice of valuable life, and the destruction of, if not the entire timbering of the mines, a large amount of property.

Gold Hill is a thriving city of some three thousand inhabitants, is situated just a mile from Virginia City, Nevada, and contains some of the most flourishing mines upon the famous Comstock lead, the most prominent of which are the Yellow Jacket, Kentuck, Crown Point, Empire, Nonpareil, Overmann, Omega, and thirteen others of less renown and promise.

The Yellow Jacket, at which the fire originated, is the largest and best mine at Gold Hill, and is only second to the Savage and the celebrated Gould and Curry, three quarters of a mile away. As a general thing this mine employs two hundred odd men, and takes out on an average 240 tons of pay ore every 24 hours—it running the year around about $35 a ton. There are two shafts at this mine—the north shaft being nearly 900 feet in depth. The south shaft is down to the 800 foot level, and it is in this level, in all probability, through which fire was communicated to the Kentuck, and from thence to the Crown Point. The Yellow Jacket has a system of hoisting machinery which cost over a quarter of a million of dollars. It has many miles of railroad track, and has more feet of timber in its subterranean depths than there is in all of the buildings at Pawtucket. It has three 80-horse engines for hoisting the ore from the levels, and a 300-horse power engine of the Corliss manufacture, for pumping purposes and for forcing fresh air into the mine. More than 580,000 gallons of water are pumped from the mine every twenty-four hours.

The Crown Point mine is almost in every particular like the Yellow Jacket, except that it is running levels from a thousand-foot shaft. Its machinery is very elaborate and expensive, costing over $300,000. The Crown Point, when ore shows well, employs two hundred men, and takes out some two hundred tons of pay ore daily, averaging $35 a ton.

To a considerable extent the Kentuck is the most famous mine upon the lode, and is by far the richest, according to its size. When the Crown Point parties staked off their mine, instead of running their claim up to the Yellow Jacket, they left a stretch of three hundred feet—a deep ravine, in which, of course, according to all the observations and treaties of scientific miners, there could be no deposits of pay ore.

It seems, however, that, as a trial, after the great success of the Yellow Jacket and Crown Point, some parties staked off this ravine and commenced prospecting. The first blast put into the surface threw out ore of the choicest kind. Immediately hoisting works were erected, and from that day it has proved the richest little mine on the Comstock lode, all of its rock averaging $70 a ton.

It employs twenty men, and takes out about fifty tons of rock a day. It has one seventy-five horse-power engine for hoisting purposes, its water being drained out by the Crown Point pumps. The success of this mine has upset the theories of many of our most eminent geologists. The earnings are nearly a hundred thousand dollars clear monthly.

Highly Entertaining.

A certain English actress, who values herself quite as highly as others do, was lately telegraphed to in the West to know her terms for playing the part of "Miranda," in the *Tempest*, at the Twenty-third Street Opera House. She replied:—"One thousand dollars a week, third of the house clear once a week, one thousand dollars to break an engagement in St. Louis, and railroad expenses for three people from New Orleans." The manager replied:—"Madame: Your terms are much too low. You shall have all that comes in the house; Mr. Fisk will present you with the Opera House and two hundred miles of the Erie Railway, besides what personal property he has accumulated in a life of toil and self-denial; also, all that he may make for the next five years, which, if we may judge by the past, will be no inconsiderable amount. If these terms should not meet with your approbation, it may be possible to make Gould give up what little he has, that the light of your refulgent genius may not be lost to the stage."—*N. Y. Mail.*

—Trehouri, now Admiral of France, started on his career as a cabin boy on one of the First Napoleon's war ships.

—Mrs. Paulina W. Davis, the woman's rights lecturer, was poisoned almost fatally in Florida by anti-woman suffragists.

—No Ottoman can denaturalize himself, nor can children born abroad, without direct authority from that Government.

—An American and a Russian lady, each millionaires, both tantalize Paris by refusing offers from dilapidated coronets.

—One thousand decorations have been distributed by Prussia among sympathizers in the recently annexed countries.

—The Chinese are said to be great for secret societies, some of which exercise almost despotic control over their members.

—The proprietor of a Georgia newspaper offers to distribute by lot to those who settle their old accounts ten prizes of value.

—The English law imposes a penalty of £500 a day upon any one sitting in the House while interested in a government contract.

—A justice in the town of Phillips, Me., fined a boy nine cents for profanity.

—On the New Jersey railroads last year 103 persons were killed and 55 injured.

—Everything remains in the royal palace at Madrid exactly as Queen Isabella left it when she fled.

—Two Oregon journals are waging a fierce wordy war on the right of a State to secede from the Union.

—In the *Journal Officiel* suit the plaintiff was non-suited, but the defendant was sentenced to pay the costs.

—A Connecticut Irishman, in pummelling a man the other day, knocked off his wig, and has fled in great terror for parts unknown.

—Chicago estimates its population in the year 1900 at forty-nine millions. Toledo asserts that its growth is double that of Chicago!

—Four beech nuts, sound and sweet, were lately found near the heart of an oak in Indiana, with 250 years' growth of wood over them.

—A man in Minnesota who lived twelve miles from a village got his jaw dislocated, and was obliged to walk that distance before he could have it set.

—A temperance society has been started at Beu, Fejee Islands. There are 160 members, with the King and Queen at the head.

—The Catholic priest at Klein Zell, a celebrated holy place on the continent, has turned Protestant and married a pretty girl.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks that the first step in temperance reform must be the supression of the temperance reformers.

—Russia has confiscated the treasury of a Catholic convent in Poland for having allowed the insurgents to use its printing press.

—The valleys of the Gila and Salt rivers, in Arizona, are being rapidly settled, mostly with emigrants from Texas. Florence, in Pima county, is the largest settlement on the Upper Gila.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5:16	MOON SETS	1:03
SUN SETS	6:45	HIGH WATER	7:46

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE N. TATHAM, WILLIAM C. KENT, D. C. MCCAMMON, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Hellena	London	New York	Mar. 27
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	April 2
Tarita	Liverpool	New York	April 6
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	April 6
City of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	April 7
Louisiana	Liverpool	New York	April 7
Peruvian	Liverpool	Portland	April 8
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	April 9
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York via Hal	April 10
Cella	London	New York	April 10
Russia	Liverpool	New York	April 10
Olympus	Liverpool	New York	April 10
Lafayette	Brest	New York	April 10
Holsatia	Havre	New York	April 10

FOR EUROPE.

Etna	New York	Liverpool	April 20
Allemannia	New York	Hamburg	April 20
Java	New York	Liverpool	April 21
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	April 21
Bellona	New York	London	April 21
France	New York	Liverpool	April 24
Pereire	New York	Havre	May 1

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Cleopatra	New York	Havana	April 19
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	April 21
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	April 22
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	April 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. barque Northern Queen, Scott, Hamburg, S. L. Merchant & Co.
Brig Nellie Mowe, Merryman, Oporto, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Reading RR. No. 43, Anderson, Norwich, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr Ann S. Cannon, Cobb, Boston, do.
Schr Pan & Thompson, Godfrey, E. Cambridge, do.
Schr Louisa Frazier, Steelman, Charlestown, do.
Schr Mary Augusta, Lord, Salem, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Sarah Fisher, Moore, Pawtucket, Captain.
Schr S. & E. Harrington, Stever, White Point, Captain.
Steamer W. Allison, Baltimore, via Fortress Monroe, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, Washington and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Snyder, 60 hours from Charleston, with cotton, rice, etc., to E. A. Souder & Co. Outside the Capes, passed steamers W. Allison, hence for Baltimore, and Norfolk, hence for Norfolk and Richmond; off Fourteen Feet Bank, passed a ship; off Bombay Hook, schr Queen of the West, from Zaza.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 20 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Br. ship N. Mosher, Mosher, 43 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.
Br. barque Brilliant, Colburn, 47 days from London, with mdse. to Henry Karsten.
Norw. barque Haabet, Lammers, 57 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to John R. Penson.
Barque Providence, Coalfleet, 26 days from London, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.
Barque Linda, Fleming, 14 days from Cardenas, with sugar to Wm. Buzby—vessel to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Barque Ann Elizabeth, Norgrave, 18 days from Nevassa, with guano to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Barque Eliza, Sprague, 16 days from Cardenas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.—vessel to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Brig Ethel Bolton, Haney, 15 days from Matanzas, with molasses to Harris, Heyl & Co.
Brig J. B. Kirby, Bernard, 10 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.
Br. brig Ida, Horner, 23 days from St. Johns, P. R., with sugar to John Mason & Co.
Br. brig Posie, Holder, 10 days from Matanzas, with molasses to Dallett & Son.
Schr S. & M. D. Scull, Steelman, 16 days from Matanzas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.—vessel to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Arthur Burton, Frohock, 13 days from Matanzas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.
Schr Plandome, Smith, 12 days from Matanzas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.
Schr Althea, Smith, 11 days from Cardenas, with sugar to John Mason & Co.—vessel to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr William and James, Outten, from James River, Va., with lumber to Hickman & Cottingham.
Schr Sarah Louisa, Pattison, 7 days from Norfolk, with shingles, etc., to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr Mary J. Bright, Shaw, 3 days from James river, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr J. N. Bitting, Waters, 5 days from Newtown, Md., with lumber to Hickman & Cottingham.
Schr Caroline Virginia, Brown, 3 days from Choptank river, with railroad ties to Conquest & Lowber.
Schr Argo, Carey, 5 days from Barren Creek Springs, Md., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Head Haven, Bland, 9 days from Portsmoth, Va., with shingles and staves to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr E. A. Hooper, Hooper, 6 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
Schr Ocean Bird, Marsh, 5 days from Laurel, Del., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr John Lank, Lank, 4 days from Greensboro, Md., with railroad ties to Hickman & Cottingham.
Schr Merchant, Philips, 5 days from Laurel, Del., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Mohawk, Bradley, 4 days from Norfolk, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr A. E. Derrickson, Tunnell, 1 day from Lewes, Del., with grain to Hickman & Cottingham.
Schr Garnet, Marshall, 1 day from Lewes, Del., with grain to Isas. L. Bewley & Co.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA.

Schr J. Ricardo Jova, Little, 16 days from Cienfuegos, at New York 16th inst.
Schr G. A. Grant, Shaw, cleared at New York 17th inst. for Philadelphia.
Schrs Reading Railroad No. 48, Ross, for Philadelphia, and Gust, Johnson, for Trenton, N. J., sailed from Providence 15th inst.
Schr Mary J. Fisher, Lawrence, cleared at New Haven 15th inst. for Philadelphia.
Schr Edward Lameyers, Gorman, hence, at Newburyport 15th inst.
Schrs L. A. Danenhower, Shepard; Lucy K. Coggswell, Sweet; and Hiawatha, Lee, sailed from Newburyport 15th inst. for Philadelphia.
Schrs F. N. Town, Perry; Port Royal, Moore; and C. C. Sadler, Smith, hence, at New Haven 16th inst.
Schr S. T. M. Tasker, Allen, at Providence 16th inst., from New Orleans.
Schr J. S. Terry, Rainor, hence, at Norwich 15th inst.
Schr Hunter, Crane, hence, at Pawtucket 15th inst.
Schr John Crockford, Davis, sailed from Fall River 15th inst. for Philadelphia, and passed Newport the same day.
Schrs Mary J. Russell, Smith, hence for Danversport, and Sidney Price, Townsend, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 16th inst.
Schrs M. & E. Henderson, Price, and Pearl, Brown, sailed from Salem 15th inst. for Philadelphia.
Schr Joseph E. Porter, Burroughs, hence, at Newport 15th inst.
Schr Albert Pharo, Shourds, sailed from Newport 15th inst. for Philadelphia.
Schrs Sarah Cullen, Avis; Hannah Little, Godfrey; and Mary Ella, Thomas, were loading at Charleston 15th inst. for Philadelphia. Schr H. N. Squire, Fisk, was in the stream, ready for Philadelphia.
Schr W. S. Copes, Travers, at Norfolk 15th inst., from Richmond for Philadelphia.
Schr Frank and Emily, Colley, cleared at Charleston 15th inst. for Philadelphia via Darien.
Schr Wm. B. Mann, Rogers, cleared at Charleston 15th inst. for a Northern port.
Schr Agile, Smith, hence, at Baltimore 16th inst.
Schr Ionia, Kendall, hence for Portsmouth, at Holmes' Hole 15th inst., and sailed next day.
Schrs Margie, McFadden, hence for Portland, and West Wind, Lawson, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 15th inst.
Schrs Lady Emma, Snedecor, and Wm. S. Thompson, Yates, hence, at Washington, D. C., 17th inst.
Schrs Mary E. Amsden, Smith; E. & L. Marts, Marts; and Willard Saulsbury, Handy, hence, at Boston 16th instant.
Schrs Ralph Souder, R. & S. Corson, and Frank Herbert, were below Boston 16th inst.
Schr Emma M. Fox, Case, hence for Braintree, at Edgartown 14th inst.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, ETC.

IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $1.25 per dozen. Satisfaction guaranteed. No. 204 S. SECOND Street. 1 26 3m

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
2 3fmw§ No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

WM. H. RADFORD,
PRACTICAL
PLUMBER, GAS FITTER,
AND DRAIN LAYER,
243 South Fifteenth Street,
Below Locust.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street below Chesnut.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYARIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
4§ No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all.
1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 2, 1869.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:—

First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869.

Second. Fifty per cent. between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares.

Third. That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share.

Fourth. All shares upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, as though they were paid in full.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
4 2 2m Treasurer.

TO ARCHITECTS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1869.

Designs for new Public Buildings, to be erected on Independence Square, in the city of Philadelphia, with specifications and estimates for the same, will be received at the OFFICE OF THE "DEPARTMENT OF SURVEYS," No. 224 South FIFTH Street, until the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 12 M.

Architects intending to submit plans will receive circulars containing full information as to the general character of the proposed buildings, the amount of accommodation to be provided, etc., by applying, either personally or by letter, to the undersigned, Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, at the southwest corner of Walnut and Fifth streets.

A premium of $2000 will be paid for the design possessing the most merit, $1500 for the second best, $1000 for the third, and $500 for the fourth. The decision upon the merits of the plans to be made, and the premiums to be awarded, by the Board of Commissioners, on or before the first day of October next, at 12 M.

All rejected plans will be returned.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

H. C. PUGH,
4 7 18t Secretary.

HAVE A GOOD HAT; THE SECRET of your looks
Lies with the beaver in Canadian brooks.
Virtue may flourish in an old cravat,
But man and nature scorn the shocking hat.
The place to get the "good Hat," Mr. Holmes should have added, is E. S. WALTON'S New Establishment, No. 1006 MARKET Street, second house above Tenth.
One of the finest assortments of BOYS' HATS to be found in the city. 4 13 2w

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.

This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.

We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.

RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

UNITED STATES TREASURY, PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1869.

In accordance with instructions received from the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that Coupons upon Government Loans, due next July 1, will be paid on presentation at this office, upon a rebate of interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum in gold.

C. McKIBBIN,
4 16 3t Assistant Treasurer.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.

CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April, proximo, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, to take action upon the act of Assembly approved March 16, 1869, amending the Charter of said Company, and the exercise of the power therein granted.

By order of the Board.

3 27 14 28 JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

WANTS.

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in every city and town in the United States. Great inducements offered to active men. Call, or address with stamp, WOOD & CO., Room 16, No. 400 CHESNUT street, Phila. 2 6 3m

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

JOHN BINGHAM,
3 2 Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:25 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:35 P. M., 7:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 7:25 A. M., 7:40 A. M., 10:10 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12:30 P. M. and 5:45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7:15 P. M.
Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6:00 A. M.

HENRY WOOD,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	.	10:45 P. M.
" " Williamsport	.	8:15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	.	9:50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	.	11:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	.	8:50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	.	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	.	8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	.	6:30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven	.	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	.	10:55 A. M.
" " Williamsport	.	12:55 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	.	10:00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	.	6:25 P. M.
" " Williamsport	.	7:50 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		4:20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1§ General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
THE
NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 8:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M.. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8:15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1:00 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:15 A. M. and 1:00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
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MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1869.

THE "AGE" AND THE LEGISLATURE.

THE *Age* is endeavoring to make partisan capital out of the public indignation which prevails against the Legislature. It gravely declares that "this universally denounced body earned its ill-fame by the acts of its overwhelming radical majority." The organ of the Democracy may find it convenient to elaborate the theory that all the Democratic legislators were saints and all the Republicans sinners; but it shows little respect for the intelligence of its readers, and no regard whatever for its own consistency, when it undertakes to exonerate the Democratic members from a fair share of odium. On the 8th inst., in denouncing the Cattle bill, it said:—

"And yet such bills as the one we are commenting upon are supported by the Democrats, *and passed by the aid of their influence and votes.* Such action cannot be defended from a Democratic point of view, and *the masses of the party in this city are justly excited and indignant at the conduct of some of their representatives.*"

On the 12th inst., in commenting upon the action of the Democratic Senators, McCandless and Nagle, in supporting the Broad Street Track bill, the *Age* said their excuse put them "in a bad position," and that "they should have informed themselves before voting upon it." At other times during the session it plainly indicated that it was by no means blind to the fact, which is palpable to everybody else, that some of the favorites of the Democracy were quite as deep in legislative mire as any of their Republican associates.

The public interests would not be promoted in the slightest degree by the substitution of a set of ignorant or corrupt Democrats for ignorant or corrupt Republican members and Senators. What is needed is better and purer men from all the districts, without reference to their partisan complexion; and the *Age* is very far behind the age if it is not perfectly conscious of the fact that quite as much necessity for reform and improvement exists in the localities controlled by its own party as in any which are under the control of the Republicans. By its own confession, it is as desirable to find worthy successors for McCandless and Nagle, the Democratic Senators of Philadelphia, as for Henszey and Connell. It would not require a microscope of very extraordinary powers to detect spots upon the record of the Democratic members from Philadelphia as disgraceful as those which tarnish the reputation of the Republican members of this city. It is quite as probable that the Democrats of Bucks could find a better Democratic representative than McKinstry, as that the Republicans of Tioga and Potter could select a man superior to Strang; and it is as likely that the Gibraltar of Democracy, Berks county, could improve its delegation, as that a similar improvement could be effected in Lancaster county, the stronghold of Republicanism.

No good, and possibly some harm, may be done by a systematic adherence to the policy the *Age* seems now anxious to initiate. Indiscriminate denunciation of Republican members, simply because they are Republicans, may lead to an indiscriminate support of bad men, despite their shortcomings and wrong-doings. Of thousands of bills presented in the Legislature there are but a very small number that have any immediate bearing on partisan questions, and one of the greatest evils of the times is that corrupt men of both parties combine to support iniquitous measures prejudicial to the welfare of all honest men, and yet manage to secure renominations and re-elections by hypocritical professions of devotion to one or the other of the leading political organizations of the country. They are careful not to tread on the corns of their partisan associates, and they ostentatiously put forward this one virtue of partisan fidelity as an ample atonement for a thousand crimes against the State.

It is questionable whether the *Age* can help its own party by encouraging a repetition of worn-out devices. The people understand thoroughly that relief must be sought in the nomination of better men on all sides, rather than in the substitution of corrupt Democrats for corrupt Republicans. The mischief inflicted, or good done, by action on a few prominent national topics, is but as a drop in the sea of iniquitous private bills which are supported by bad Democrats as well as by bad Republicans. If the Democratic members of the last Legislature had all been vigilant and spotless, it would have been scarcely possible to pass a single law injurious to any portion of the State.

RELEASED ON STRAW BAIL.

THE recent order of Mayor Fox relative to the release by aldermen of persons charged with a felony, on bail, is one which will be received with great satisfaction by all good citizens. It is well known that there is a connivance between certain lower law officers and the criminals brought before them. This is attested by the constant practice of releasing men accused even of homicide on straw bail. All our readers understand what is meant by "straw bail." It is a surety who swears to the possession of real estate, when in reality he has nothing, and the consequence is, that the accused leaves the State, and the bail becomes worthless. This practice has grown to be a great public scandal. The cases in which it occurs are not one here and there, but they are the rule. It is the exception to see a man who is not released on just such waste paper recognizances. In taking this, or any other kind of bail, the aldermen exceed their power. They have no authority to bail felonies. It rests with the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Court of Common Pleas, or with the Recorder or Mayor. Mayor Fox has issued an order directing the police officers not to release any one in their custody on bail taken by aldermen—thus carrying out the intention of the statute, and materially aiding the cause of justice. To what extent straw bail has been taken, and by *whose connivance*, we will again advert hereafter.

M. THIERS made a bold assault upon the Napoleonic dynasty in the Corps Legislatif on Saturday. He denounced what is called the commercial liberty of France as being as much of a farce as the political liberty nominally accorded the people. A scene of wild excitement ensued, and at one time it was thought the session would be broken up. The uproar was finally appeased, but the circumstance cannot but remind the august occupant of the Tuileries that his position is anything but a comfortable one.

LEGISLATION IN NEW YORK.

THE New York Legislature appears to be no better than the "Forty Thieves" whose depredations in this State have just been terminated. The *Tribune* abruptly asks:—"How much is a Republican Legislature going to vote out of the public treasury for the support of the corrupt party that rules and plunders this city, and for its use at the next election?" It then proceeds in a vein which leads the reader to believe that the writer will not be disappointed if the Legislature does its very worst, and winds up in this style:—"We are going to see whether the plunder of the city is to go on, and whether a Republican Legislature will openly pander to the shameless ring. If you do, your constituents shall know it." The direct cause of this outburst is the action of the Senate Committee on Municipal Affairs, in cutting down the estimates of the City Controller for the expenses of New York. The annual tax levy for the city is required, by a provision of the State Constitution, to be submitted to the Legislature for approval before it can be enforced. For this reason, as the *Tribune* and the Citizens' Association justly argue, the Republican Legislature is directly responsible to the people for every dollar of needless expenditure. Certain estimates of the City Controller, aggregating about $4,700,000, have been cut down by the Senate committee about $538,000, while the Citizens' Association, of which Peter Cooper is President, publishes a statement, which the *Tribune* endorses, showing how a reduction of $2,590,000 is possible.

It is curious to glance at some of the rival estimates. If there are any institutions in New York city in which corruption is more prevalent than in its other institutions, they are the different corporations for supplying the people with gas. The City Controller estimates the amount which these cormorants must receive for lighting the city for one year at $1,053,205. The Senate Committee cannot see how a reduction of this enormous sum by a single dollar is possible; but the Citizens' Association regards $700,000 as amply sufficient. The City Controller thinks $450,000 will be necessary for the laying of additional water pipes, and the Senate Committee does not regard this sum as extravagant; but the Citizens' Association expresses the opinion that $100,000 will be quite enough. The City Controller thinks that the Clerk of the Common Council will need $10,000 for "contingencies," but the Citizens' Association regards $500 as sufficient. The City Controller estimates that $230,000 will be needed for salaries in the Finance Department, but the Citizens' Association is of the opinion that $110,000 will suffice for this purpose. These are fair samples, taken at random from the list. Whether the Legislature of New York, which is Republican in both branches, and in the lower house by a large majority, will lend its aid to the scandalously corrupt Democratic government of New York city, to enable Tammany Hall to squander needlessly over two millions of the people's money, remains to be seen.

CRIMINAL LAWYERS A CURSE.

WE esteem any community which contains a number of exceedingly able criminal lawyers to be singularly unfortunate. We do not mean to say that any lawyer who practises in the Quarter Sessions is *per se* a public nuisance or a public injury, but if there is known to exist a lawyer who is noted either for his legal acuteness or sympathetic eloquence, and by these qualities to be able to get an accused man declared innocent, that fact is a serious injury to the safety of the community. It requires but a moment's reflection to see that this view of the case is correct. A man is hesitating before he commits some great crime, some murder, for instance, and is weighing the consequences which will follow. He looks first and foremost at the risk of punishment. It is notorious that the moral power of the conscience is not the principal check put on crime. It is the certainty of the physical results which will follow, and if they can be escaped, there are thousands of men who would willingly risk the tortures of an outraged conscience. The would-be murderer is weighing the chances, and sees a prominant criminal lawyer, one who is noted for his success. He makes a calculation. "I will get by this murder $20,000. I can pay Mr. —— $5000, and he will get me off." The result is that all hesitation vanishes, the public are shocked by the record of another dreadful crime, and Mr. —— exerts his eloquence and his tactics, and the criminal escapes. By such a transaction as this the greatest public injury is done. The case of this one man freed through the ability of counsel stimulates a dozen others to like deeds, and the peace of society is endangered. It is for this reason that we esteem the existence of a pre-eminently great criminal lawyer a public calamity. In fact, the talents of such a member of the bar tend to elevate crime. The day of trial is delayed, and opportunities afforded for the successful concoction of a false theory of innocence. This is all wrong. Crime should meet with a prompt punishment.

Public sentiment, through habit, has given to counsel a delay of a month or two as part of the rights of the criminal. A prompt trial after an arrest is almost unheard of. Even in the late case of the Hill murder, four months and a half elapsed between the deed and the expiation. They manage things better in France. There a murder is followed by a trial in the same week, and if the accused be proved guilty, another week sees him in eternity. The knowledge of such a speedy fate tends mightily to check crime.

Then, too, the trials of criminal cases here are unnecessarily prolonged. To have the court listen for an unlimited time to counsel is an error. Let the time be limited, and let the defense and the prosecution each know that in one hour they must say all that they have to say. For ten days to be consumed is certainly out of all proportion, and evidences a fecundity of words which argues ill for the ideas. In fact, a number of important changes must be made in order to make our system of criminal justice properly efficient. There is too much latitude given to crime, too much sympathy shown, too much interference attempted. Speed and certainty of punishment should follow the commission of a murder, and the knowledge of these two qualities will diminish the list of cases in the criminal calendar.

OBITUARY.

The late John Lawlor, Esq.

About half-past 8 o'clock last evening, Mr. John Lawlor, of the firm of Lawlor, Everett & Hincken, proprietors of the *Sunday Dispatch*, died at the Girard House. The malady which caused his death was inflammatory rheumatism. For several weeks past he has been confined to his room, but it was not until within a few days that the disease gave indication of a fatal termination. Yesterday morning his physicians announced that his death was near at hand.

Mr. Lawlor was born in Canada in the month of November, 1816, and was consequently in the fifty-third year of his age. His father died when the deceased was quite young, who then was put as an apprentice to the printing business in the city of Montreal. When he had attained the age of seventeen years, he quitted the provinces and came to this country, working first in Boston and New Bedford, and finally in New York. During his stay in this latter city he became the proprietor of the New York *True Sun*—a penny daily paper which lived for a year or two. In 1843 he came to this city and started the *Sunday Sun*, of which not more than two numbers were issued. Not deterred by his failure, he determined to make another attempt in that direction. He prevailed upon the gentlemen whose names have been associated with his as owners of the *Sunday Dispatch*, to start that paper, and on the 14th of May, 1848, it made its first appearance. With its progress and success everybody is acquainted.

Mr. Lawlor was twice married—the first time when he was only nineteen years of age. By his former wife, who died soon after her marriage, he had a daughter, still living. Some three years since he married again, and this lady remains to mourn his death. Notwithstanding many idiosyncracies, the deceased possessed a firm, unswerving, and honest disposition. His integrity and his veracity were beyond question. He was a believer in the Catholic faith, and very rigid in the performance of religious duties.

THE FINE ARTS.

The picture of "Paul Preaching at Athens," by Mr. Daniel R. Knight, which was exhibited about a year ago in the rooms of the Artists' Fund Society, attracted much favorable comment at the time; and it was accepted as a highly creditable evidence of the ability of Philadelphia art to hold its own against the rivalry of other cities. While the critics found very much to praise in the technical qualities of the picture, the members of the Methodist Episcopal Conference, for whom it was painted, were much gratified with the fine religious sentiment which Mr. Knight had infused into the composition. The picture has now been engraved on steel by Mr. Ritchie, who has succeeded admirably in rendering the spirit of the work, and the painting and engraving together are admirable specimens of artistic workmanship. The engraving is intended as an adornment to the certificates of membership, and the lettering, etc., will be added in such a manner as not to interfere with the effect of the picture. A few proofs of the engraving have been taken before lettering, and may be procured at J. S. Earle & Son's.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTITUTE.—THE PENNSYLVANIA SABBATH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION are now holding a very interesting Institute, at the BETHANY MISSION, TWENTY-SECOND and SHIPPEN Streets, to which the public are invited. These meetings are greatly increased in interest by the presence of the most popular Sunday School men in the country, Rev. Messrs. TRUMBULL, of Massachusetts; J. H. VINCENT, of New York; and EGGLESTON, of Chicago.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock,

Rev. G. A. Peltz will deliver an Address on "Holding on to Our Scholars;" Rev. J. H. Vincent, on "Work in the Senior Department;" and Rene Guillou, Esq., on "The Teachers' Meeting for Study."

Let us have a good rally of Sunday School workers, and the Christian public generally.

The Meetings will be continued every day and evening until Thursday. 1t

☞ ORDINATION SERVICE AND FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING.—Mr. EDWARD P. CAPP (who departs next Wednesday for China as a Missionary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church), will be ordained by the Central Presbytery of Philadelphia, in the CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets, on Monday Evening, April 19, at ½ to 8 o'clock. Rev. Drs. MUSGRAVE, SPEER, and REED, and Messrs. D. A. CUNNINGHAM and J. A. HENRY will take part in the services. All interested in Foreign Missions are cordially invited to attend. 4 17 2t*

☞ REV. JOHN T. GRACEY WILL LECTURE in TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, ELEVENTH Street, above Jefferson, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, April 22 and 23, on the Country and People of India. First Lecture—What they do and why they do it. Second Lecture—What they believe and why they believe it. Adult's Tickets, 25 cents. Children's, 15 cents. 4 17 swth3t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR

CITY TREASURER,

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL.

Subject to Democratic Rules. 4 17tf

☞ HALL GERMAN SCHOOL, No. 928 RACE Street.—W. N. MEEKS' Reading from the English poets, TUESDAY EVENING, April 20. Tickets, 50 cents; at Mrs. Hamilton's, No. 1344 Chesnut street. 4 17 2t*

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the BINGHAM MINING AND LUMBERING COMPANY will be held at their Office, northeast corner of FOURTH and WALNUT, on TUESDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock, to elect Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for other purposes.

4 17 smfs4t* CHAS. E. ANSPACH, Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the "SOUTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY" will be held at

No. 3003 MARKET Street,
WEST PHILADELPHIA,

on TUESDAY, the 20th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing NINE DIRECTORS, A TREASURER, AND SECRETARY, to serve for one year.

4 6 10 14 19* W. S. COTTRINGER, Secretary.

☞ MEEKS' FIRST READING, NEXT TUESDAY EVENING, Hall German School, No. 928 RACE Street. 4 17 2t*

☞ I. O. O. F.—MEDAL.—I. O. O. F.—The Commemorative Medal (TWO INCHES in diameter) authorized by the Joint Committee of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, I. O. O. F., is now ready for delivery, and can be had on application to JOHN J. SCHELL, Secretary of the Committee, No. 40 South THIRD Street, to whom all orders from agents must be addressed. The Committee understand that others are selling what are called the Commemorative or PARADE MEDALS, and would state that this is the only authorized MEDAL issued by the I. O. O. F.

JAMES BINGHAM, Jr.,
Chairman.

4 16 fmw5t

☞ WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT Rings, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.

FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24wfm3 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf3

☞ THE CHICAGO JOURNAL SAYS:—"We have delayed any special mention of the Elastic Sponge Company until we have ascertained that very many of our foremost citizens have used the Elastic Sponge Mattresses and Pillows upon their beds and pronounced them in every way worthy of full endorsement." 8 3mwf3

BOOTS AND SHOES.

SPRING STYLES

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR

GENTS' WEAR.

BARTLETT,

NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

10 16 fmw ABOVE CHESNUT.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at

ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
4 2 6m No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

WANTS.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED, ENERgetic man is wanted as the agent in this city of a first-class Life Insurance Company, which has a good business already established.

Application may be made on TUESDAY, April 20, at N. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, a ——4

OLIVE OIL.

MOTTET'S

PURE OLIVE OIL,

IMPORTED BY

RICHARD H. WATSON,

NO. 25 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

4 16 fmw3t4p] PHILADELPHIA.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES.

CHROMOS.

CHROMO EXPOSITION.

JAS. S. EARLE & SONS'

LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS
AND
FREE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS,
No. 816 Chesnut Street.

Now open, an extremely interesting exhibition, prepared to explain the method of producing chromos, and to show their remarkable fidelity to the originals, giving a full answer to the oft-repeated question, "What are Chromos?" With this view are placed, *side by side*, several prominent original paintings, and the chromos from them, for careful comparison, among which are:—

Whittier's "Barefoot Boy."
Bierstadt's "California Sunset."
Lemmen's "Poultry Yard."
Tait's "Group of Chickens."
Tait's "Group of Quails."
Bricher's "Autumn in White Mountains."
Mrs. Lilly M. Spencer's "Blackberries," and others.

At present are exposed in the show window, on Chesnut street, the original painting and chromo of LAKE LUZERNE, by Triebel. Copies of this and all other Chromos always for sale. By special arrangement we now make a notable reduction in the prices of PRANG'S CHROMOS, as follows:—

Group of Chickens or Quails, each	$35 75
Six American Landscapes, each	1 13
Autumn, Esopus Creek	4 50
The Poultry Yard	3 75
Corregio's Magdalen	7 50
The Kid's Playground	4 50
"A Friend in Need"	4 50
Easter Morning	7 50
Whittier's "Barefoot Boy"	3 75
Sunlight in Winter	9 00
Bierstadt's California Sunset	7 50
Horses in a Storm	5 63
The Two Friends	4 50
The Unconscious Sleeper	4 50
Boyhood of Lincoln	9 00
Crown of New England	11 25

And all others at the same rates. Full Illustrated prices and Prang's "JOURNAL OF POPULAR ART," on application. 4 12 12t*p

CLOTHING.

The Aurora Borealis of Thursday Night.

There has been considerable speculation among scientific men as to the cause of the extraordinary illumination of the skies on Thursday night. We are happy to give the most recent and reliable theory. It is well known that these Northern Lights are reflections of something or other exceedingly brilliant and beautiful. But what could be so beautiful, *now*, as to cause such magnificent reflective displays? The theory which we feel bold to announce is that the wonderful appearance was caused by reflections from the magnificent lot of gorgeously tinted Spring Goods in ROCKHILL & WILSON'S store. Departing from the old fogy idea that every man ought to dress in black, and make himself look as much as possible like dark midnight, this long-established and enterprising firm have made provision for each citizen to attire himself with all the splendor of an Aurora Borealis. Examination of this unsurpassed Spring Stock of clothes and materials ready to be made into clothes, and investigation into the wonderfully low prices, will well repay our citizens.

Go, then, to the

GREAT BROWN HALL,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street,

and you will be handsomely dealt with by

ROCKHILL & WILSON.

WESTON & BROTHER,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

DAILY RECEIVING

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

A Superior Garment at a reasonable price.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

I. O. O. F.

PARADE SUITS.

WE HAVE THE BEST STOCK OF BLACK SUITS FOR THE LEAST MONEY OF ANY CLOTHING HOUSE IN THIS CITY.

INSPECTION IS INVITED.

Bingham Hall Clothing House,
No. 830 MARKET STREET.
A. BROWN & CO.

WHITE VESTS, LARGE VARIETY.

4 19 6t4p PRICES LOW

JONES'

One-Price Clothing House,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made.

Our Cutters are men of talent.

BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.

Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,

2 17 wfmtf No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

THOMPSON REYNOLDS,

Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,

FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, ETC., ETC.
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and VINE Sts.,
R. F. S. HEATH. [4 6 1m] Philadelphia.

FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO., NO. 1024 CHESNUT Street, will open fine CLOTHING, and also PARIS MILLINERY for Misses and Children, on TUESDAY, April 20, 1869. 4 17 2t

JOHN WANAMAKER,

CLOTHIER,

818 CHESNUT STREET. 820

THE NEW

CHESNUT STREET ESTABLISHMENT

FOR

Finest Ready-Made Clothing

AND

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

DEPARTMENT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.

The design of this Department is to furnish a Finer Class of made-up Garments than Philadelphia trade has heretofore supplied.

MATERIALS USED.—*The finest of Home Manufactures and the latest Foreign Importations. All the novelties in Spring Goods and choicest selections of texture and patterns.*

STYLE OF MAKE-UP.—*All garments cut in the best and most fashionable modes, and finished with a degree of care and taste that make them very unlike and superior to what is commonly understood by "Ready-made Clothing."*

WORKMANSHIP.—*None but the best. The Tailors employed in this Department will be only such as could work on the finest custom work, good sewing, no ripping, or buttons coming off.*

All gentlemen who would avoid the delay of ordinary clothes, and the necessarily higher price of custom work, are here offered garments much superior to the

Ordinary Run of Ready-Made Clothing.

The public are invited to examine our NEW BROWN-STONE BUILDING, and our FIRST AND FINEST STOCK. 4 14 4p4t

THE PUBLIC CROWD ON TO EXAMINE AND TO BUY

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S

SPRING STOCK OF ELEGANT CLOTHING,

THE FINEST EVER OFFERED.

GOODS SELECTED for this Spring's business with even more than usual care.

WORKMANSHIP CHALLENGES comparison with that of any other house in this or any other city.

No shams about the GREAT CLOTHING HOUSE

A dollar's worth of Clothes for every dollar you pay.

Boys' Suits, with or without Vests.
Sunday-go-to-meeting Suits.
Business Suits.
Driving Coats.
School Suits.
Excursion Suits.
Coachmen's Spring Coats.
And all you want for Spring.

Our long experience enables us to know exactly what we are about when we tell the public that we have the

Most tastefully selected,
Most beautifully cut,
Most elegantly finished,
Most elaborately gotten up, and
Most economically priced
Stock of Spring Clothes

In Philadelphia, or any other city. Therefore, bring your cash to the

GREAT BROWN-STONE HALL,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

4 17 2t ROCKHILL & WILSON.

NOVELTIES IN JACONET ROBES.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE BROAD,

OPENED THIS MORNING,

NEW STYLE JACONET ROBES,

JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS.

LACE SHAWL DEPARTMENT.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

Call attention to the assortment of Goods in this Department, embracing

BLACK THREAD POINTS, New Patterns,
LAMA LACE POINTS, LAMA LACE PATELOTS,
INDIA LACE POINTS, LAMA LACE VESTS.

These goods are all of our own importation, and of the best makers, and will be sold at moderate prices. 4 17 3t

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Fleur de The."

On Saturday evening Mr. Grau produced the third novelty of the season, Lecocq's opera of *Fleur de The*. This is the weakest of any of the burlesque operas that have been performed here, and it is as much below Offenbach's works in musical merit as Herve's *L' Oil Creve* is above them. According to the statement on the programme of the evening, *Fleur de The* achieved an extraordinary success in Europe, enjoying two long runs in Paris, besides creating an "unprecedented *furore*" in the principal capitals of Northern Europe where it was represented. The Parisians must certainly have been pining for a novelty, or else were able to see attractive feature in the work which are invisible to us. The libretto of *Fleur de The* is well written, and the subject is a good one for the purpose of a musical burlesque. The plot, such as it is, turns upon the misadventure of "Pinsonnet," the cook of a French man-of-war lying off Pekin, who, with his wife "Cesarine," carries on quite a profitable trade in a cabaret which they have established on shore. Unfortunately for "Pinsonnet" his place is visited by "Fleur de The," the daughter of "Tien-Tien," a mandarin and chief of the Pekin police, who, being desirous of seeing for herself what the outside barbarians were like, eluded the vigilance of her guardians, and started on a little expedition in search of knowledge. The sudden entrance of the mandarin forces her to hide in an adjoining apartment, where she is discovered by "Cesarine," whose jealous wrath is aroused, and the girl is forced to face her indignant parent. "Tien-Tien" declares that, according to the Chinese law, a stranger who beholds the face of an unmarried woman must either accept her as his wife or be impaled, and "Pinsonnet" is accordingly seized and carried off to his palace. The rest of the piece is taken up with the complications caused by the unlucky affair, and by the jealousy of "Cesarine," who succeeds in substituting herself in disguise for "Fleur de The" at the marriage ceremony, while the Chinese girl is made happy in the arms of her original lover, "Kaolin," the captain of the Tigers, whose matrimonial prospects were nipped in the bud by the accident which gave him the French cook for a rival.

When the trick played by "Cesarine" is discovered, the mandarin proposes to carry out the law by impaling "Pinsonnet," preparatory to which he and his followers get intoxicated on champagne which "Cesarine" furnishes them, and the opera concludes with the only really good thing in it—a lively champagne chorus, in the midst of which the French sailors rush in and rescue their countryman.

To an audience who understood the language this piece might be amusing, as a mere burlesque, but to those who consider the music as the most important part of the performance, there is nothing to specially commend it. Most of the airs are quite pretty, and that is the best that can be said of them, and as we remarked above, the best thing in it is the jolly bacchanalian chorus with which it concludes.

Mad'lle Desclauzas acted and sang the part of "Cesarine" excellently, and M. Beckers as "Tien-Tien" and M. Francis as "Kaolin" performed in first-rate burlesque style. M. Carrier, who does not appear to be much of an actor, sang well enough as "Pinsonnet," but otherwise he fell far below any of the artists who have appeared here in leading *roles*, and Mad'lle Rizarelli, who appeared as "Fleur de The," added nothing to the strength of the cast. The costumes were very handsome, but, with the exception of the first scene, the usual Academy scenery was used, and as this was entirely inappropriate, the performance was not as effective as it would have been if properly mounted.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Mr. Grau's troupe will appear this evening in a new opera of Offenbach, *La Vie Parisienne*. The cast will include all the principal artists.

On Wednesday evening, in compliance with a general request, Herve's opera of *L'Oil Creve* will be performed for the second and last time.

AT THE CHESNUT the burlesque of *The Field of the Cloth of Gold* has entered on its sixth week. The last nights of this attractive entertainment are announced, but the exact date of positively the last night has not yet been made known.

On Tuesday evening the performance will be for the benefit of the Cuban patriots, and on Wednesday Hernandez will have a benefit, when, in addition to the burlesque, the amusing pantomime of *Mons. Dechalumeau* will be performed.

AT THE WALNUT Byron's burlesque of *The Female Forty Thieves* will be given this evening, with Miss Jennie and Miss Lizzie Willmore and Mr. Felix Rogers in the principal parts. The performance will commence with an extravaganza entitled *The Orphans, or, Alphonso, the Nondescript*, in which Mr. Rogers will appear as "Joshua Alphonso," and Miss Lizzie Willmore as "Lizzie Bowskin."

On Friday, April 23, the birth and death of Shakespeare will be commemorated by the performance of *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, with Mr. J. H. Hackett in his great *role* of "Falstaff."

AT THE ARCH Lotta will appear this evening as "Little Nell" and the "Marchioness" in John Brougham's dramatization of Dickens' story of *The Old Curiosity Shop*.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Mr. Jacob C. Schuler, the doorkeeper, will have a benefit this evening. The Breban Swiss Bell Ringers will appear; also, Carleton, the caricaturist, and the American Glee Club. An attractive programme will be presented, and we hope that a full house will be in attendance.

On Tuesday Miss Susan Galton will return to the scene of her first success, and will appear in the operettas of "66" and *Lischen and Fritzchen*.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety of attractions will be offered this evening, including the appearance of eight premiere danseuses.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Horticultural Hall on Wednesday afternoon.

JAMES E. MURDOCH, ESQ., will read at the M. E. Church, Nineteenth and Poplar streets, on Thursday evening, April 22. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the church.

THE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC will give the fifth grand concert of the season on Friday, April 30.

CITY ITEMS.

MEN'S, YOUTH'S, AND BOYS' SPRING CLOTHING.—*A fine assortment of choice new goods, now in store and receiving daily; also, a choice selection of goods in the piece, to be made up to order in the best style.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth Streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

AN ABSOLUTE SAFEGUARD.—Invalids, broken down in health and spirits by Chronic Dyspepsia, or suffering from the terrible exhaustion which follows the attacks of acute disease, the testimony of thousands who have been raised as by a miracle from a similar state of prostration by HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is a sure guarantee that by the same means *you too* may be strengthened and restored. But to those who stand in peril of epidemics, to all who, by reason of exposure, privations, and uncongenial climate or unhealthy pursuits, may at any moment be stricken down, this paragraph is most *particularly* and *euphatically* addressed. You who are thus situated are proffered an absolute safeguard against the danger that menaces you. Tone and regulate the system with this harmless medicinal Stimulant and Alterative, and you will be forearmed against the maladies whose seeds float around you in the air unseen. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are not only a standard Tonic and Alterative throughout the United States, but they are accredited by the certificates of the most distinguished citizens of the Union, to the people of all other lands. In Canada, Australia, and the West Indies, they are gradually taking the place of all other stomachics, whether native or foreign, and as surely as truth is progressive and demonstration overthrows doubt, they will eventually supersede every other Invigorant and Restorative now employed in medicinal practice.

FIFTEEN HUNDED DOLLARS' WORTH of American Pictures and Crystal Medallions positively to be sold without reserve—numbering over 225 works of art by eminent artists. The collection belongs to the American Art Gallery, New York, and is the finest ever offered by them in this city. The sale will commence to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, and be continued on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, at ¼ before 8 o'clock. Now open for exhibition.

SOONER OR LATER a neglected cold will develop a constant Cough, Shortness of Breath, Failing Strength, and Wasting of Flesh—the avant couriers of Consumption. In some instances the same cause will produce Bronchitis, a disease of the branches of the windpipe. In all affections of the Pulmonary Organs, as well as in Bronchial Affections, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is both a palliative and a curative, as the testimony of thousands, and its world-wide reputation attest—while in Coughs and Colds it acts speedily, and when taken according to directions, promptly removes them. Why not give this standard remedy an immediate trial? Sold by all Druggists.

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People well know, and this fact accounts for the preference always shown for our *Customer-made Garments*. It is beyond

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MORAL.

"Soar not too high on vanity's weak wing,
For ambition's cloak conceals a mortal sting."

SAVE AND IMPROVE YOUR PROPERTY by painting at once. 20,000 pounds durable Paints, ready mixed, all colors, Pots and Brushes loaned, at SIMES & SON'S Steam Paint Works, No. 1102 Market street.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S Pianos, No. 927 Chesnut street, are unequalled in durability, brilliancy, tone, and power. Distinguished pianists say they are the best. We never listened to any Piano so enchanting.

SPEER'S WINE BITTERS.—E. R. Sisson, M. D., of New Bedford, Mass., says of Mr. Speer's Wines, "I have used Speer's Wine to my entire satisfaction, and believe it to be superior to all wines which have been so much used by the profession." His Bitters are made of the wine made bitter by Peruvian Bark, Wild Cherry Bark, Calamus, Ginger, Snake Root, etc., in daily use by the medical faculty. Their base is his pure wine. Sold by druggists.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

CAMPHOR REDUCED, CAMPHOR REDUCED.—10,000 pounds pure Camphor (the only sure thing for moths) for sale in pound and smaller packages, at $1 per pound, at SIMES & SON'S Drug and Paint Warehouse, No. 1102 Market street.

MANY A MAN who fully intended having a new suit yesterday wore his old clothes because he deferred getting his new ones till late in the week, and then was prevented by a pressure of other matters from attending to this. The best way is to buy it or give the order forit early in the week. There are great attractions at Oak Hall this week, and every possible inducement is held out to those who want Spring Clothing, good and cheap. If they are sharp, they will visit WANAMAKER & BROWN'S, and that right early.

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Hot!!!

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MARRIED.

EMERY—RENNER.—On Thursday, the 15th instant, by the Rev. L. B. Hartman, Mr. HENRY EMERY and Miss LOUISA RENNER, all of this city.

REED—MILLER.—On Thursday evening, April 15, 1869, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Jos. A. Seiss, D. D., Mr. JAMES C. REED, formerly of Pittsburg, Pa., to Miss ARBIE D. MILLER, of this city.

RHODES — WAYNE. — On Thursday, the 15th instant, at the Church of the Nativity, by Rev. Robert C. Matlack, CHARLES M. RHODES to HARRIET N., daughter of Edward C. Wayne, Esq., both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

CRAIG.—On the 18th instant, ELIZABETH CRAIG.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 619 S. Fifteenth street, on Wednesday, the 21st instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Lafayette Cemetery.

FINLEY.—On the 17th instant, WILLIAM FINLEY, in the 70th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 409 Kerr street, below Pine, on Tuesday, the 20th instant, at 12½ o'clock. Interment at Mount Moriah Cemetery.

LAWLOR.—On Sunday evening, the 18th instant, after a painful illness, Mr. JOHN LAWLOR, aged 52 years and 5 months.
Due notice will be given of the funeral.

OTTY.—On the 17th instant, after a lingering illness, HETTIE OTTY, widow of the late Thomas Otty, formerly of Delaware county, in the 31st year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Maria S. Savage, No. 427 Harmony street, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Ebenezer M. E. Church Vault.

TO SECURE YOUR FAMILY FROM WANT,
To Relieve Your Mind of Anxiety,
To Make a Good Investment,
INSURE YOUR LIFE
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ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 6 10

IMPORTANT TO WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS.
Will be sold at public sale, by catalogue, for cash, on WEDNESDAY, May 5, 1869, all the
MACHINERY AND FIXTURES
of the Woollen Mill known as
PERKIOMEN MILL, No. 1,
situated in Norristown, Pennsylvania, sixteen miles from Philadelphia, late the property of P. M. HUNTER & CO.
The machinery is nearly new, and will be peremptorily sold for cash in lots to suit purchasers.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. 4 12 mwf1M6

PAIN PAINT.
PLAIN FACTS.

I want a gun that hits the mark,
And never misses fire;
Plain truths reveal, though Doctors bark,
Shout Humbug, call me Liar.

I want the Public eye to scan
Reports that weekly come,
Of human deaths, and understand
That something must be done.

Let us take up the list of death,
And run the columns down;
We find consumption, in a breath,
The largest in the Town.

The City, and the Country, too,
In every list agree;
Consumption grins from figures true—
Her haggard face we see.

There is no catalogue of Death
Consumption fails to fill;
The largest numbers yield their breath
As captives to her will.

The lack of knowledge, near and far,
Is why the people die;
She cannot live unless Catarrh
In Head or Nostrils lie.

Catarrh is mother of this foe—
Consumption has no place,
Until corruption downward flow,
To curse the Human Race;

For Ulcers form within the head—
These Ulcers break and run
Into the Throat and Stomach's bed—
Consumption just begun.

Her child, Consumption, now is born—
Its food in matter goes
Right down the throat, at Night or Morn,
From Catarrh in the Nose.

Amongst the countless millions dead
Catarrh was always first;
Consumption followed, and was fed,
And by Catarrh was nursed.

Who *does* the stomach quickly die—
Consumption can't be cured
Until Catarrh is forced to fly
And health in head assured.

But *heal* the Ulcers in the head,
Consumption dies from thirst;
It cannot live unless 'tis fed
By *Catarrh*, as at first.

Clean out this matter from thy head
And *Ulcers* quickly heal;
WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR wed,
'Tis safe in woe or weal.

It is the only standard cure,
Annihilates *Catarrh*,
And all the druggists have it, sure,
Pint bottles, near and far.

A liquid, harmless for the Nose,
Cleans out the filth and scum,
And all obstruction quickly goes,
And health will shortly come.

No Catarrh snuff that's made of dust,
But hastens the disease;
It breeds Catarrh, and nostrils rust,
Condemned each time you sneeze.

I WANT TO TELL SOME SIMPLE FACTS,
Relate them as they are,
ANNIHILATOR, how it acts
With those who have *Catarrh*.

Samuel Williams is my name,
Bass River where I live,
New Jersey State where I remain:
True facts I plainly give.

Catarrh, the demon, got me down,
Consumption followed quick;
And everybody in the town
Knew I was deathly sick.

Physicians to my bedside flew:
All said they were too late;
My shroud was made, and grave-clothes, too,
And death my certain fate.

While waiting only for to die,
Some person did propose
WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR try,
By snuffing up my nose.

They bought a bottle—one, two, three—
ANNIHILATOR, pure;
It broke Catarrh, and cured me—
My doctors know it sure.

Great lumps of matter from my head,
And mucus from my throat,
Discharged such masses! putrid, *dead*,
Would almost fill a boat.

ANNIHILATOR! Oh, what thanks
Can my poor pen indite:
Had I the gold in all the banks,
The payment would be light.

SIX pints of Annihilator for Catarrh or Colds in the Head, or one Pint of Pain Paint, double strength, sent free of express charges, on receipt of $5; or one gallon of Pain Paint (double strength) for $20. Small bottles sold at all Drug Stores. R. L. WOLCOTT, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 181 Chatham Square, N. Y.
Test them free of cost at No. 622 Arch street. Private rooms for ladies. 1t

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FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT VILLA very handsomely situated at Tacony, on the Delaware, about seven miles from the city, with a handsome mansion and all the extra modern conveniences; superior stone stable and out-buildings, with about three acres of land. It contains a great variety of fruit, grapes, etc. It will be offered at a low price, or exchanged for city property. Apply to
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J. C. TEN EYCK, Exec., Mt. Holly,
4 6 1m or E. C. THORNTON, No. 5 N. WATER St.

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GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 4 14 12*

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Would invite the attention of the ladies to their stock of
BLACK SILKS,
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With a great variety of DRESS GOODS for sale at Lowest Cash Prices. [11rp
NEW DRESS GOODS OPENING DAILY.

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Prior to the reorganization of their business on
The First of May Next,
WILL OFFER THE
Most Extraordinary Concentration
OF BARGAINS IN
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Their stock is unrivalled for extent and variety and general adaptation to the wants of their patrons, and will be found replete with the most approved staples and novelties in desirable fabrics of recent importation. [1 9trp

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E. R. LEE,
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CLOSING OUT JOB LOTS OF
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FRENCH PERCALES, 25 and 31 cents, cost double.
50 pieces Pure Mohairs, new shades, 38½ cents.
Stripe Mohairs, 37, 45, and 50 cents.
New Percale Stripe Robes, $3·88.
Handsome Japanese Silks, Elegant Shades.
Cheapest Black Silks in the market.
NEW PARASOLS.
100 dozen Genuine Kid Gloves, at $1·25.
Elegant Shades of Violet Jouvin Kid Gloves.
A few job lots from auction of
REAL HAND-MADE THREAD LACES, BLACK.
Also, 100 pieces of Nottingham Lace Curtains, at half price.
Real Lace Window Draperies, very low.
Great Bargains in Dress Goods.
Job Lots of Dimity Bands.
Ladies' Lisle and Silk Gloves, extra cheap.
Gents' fine Lisle Gloves.
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Ladies' Full Regular Hose, 38 to 50 cents.
Gent's Regular Half Hose, 25 and 31 cents.
1000 yards Plaid Nainsooks, slightly soiled.
100 dozen Linen Handkerchiefs, 8 cents.
DRESS GOODS for Suits, closing out at Great Bargains.
500 piecest best American Calicoes, 12½ cents.
New lot of "Robert Werely Corset."
50 dozen Mechanic Whalebone Corsets, 95 cents.
New Shape HOOP SKIRTS. 4 15 thsm3t

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Paisley, Printed Cashmere, and Striped Shawls. 3 27 3mrp

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Popular All-wool, 62, 75, 88 cents, and $1·00.
Extra, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, $2·00.
Black Doeskins, $1·37½ to $3·00.
All the new things as they appear.
Assortment and prices second to none.
COATINGS.
6-4 Blues, Browns, Dahlias, etc.
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LININGS, ETC.
Silesias, Canvas, Drills,
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Buttons and Bindings.
Tailors at trade prices. [1 7fsm

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Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,
Have now open a full line of
LUPIN'S BLACK SILK HERNANIES.
Yard-wide Black Silk Hernanies, $1·25.
Yard-wide Black Silk Hernanies, $1·50.
Two-yards-wide Black Silk Hernanies, $2·75.
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CANVAS MESH 84 HERNANIES,
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Rich Figured Black Silk Hernanies.
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BLACK GRO GRAIN SILKS,
Fine qualities, 26 inches, $2, $2·25, $2·50.
Superior qualities, 26 and 28 inches wide, $3 to $5.
Finest imported, 28 inches wide, $6 to $9·50.
COLORED DRESS SILKS,
Fine qualities, new shades, $2 to $5.
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Finest qualities, $1·37, $1·50, $1·75, $2.
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300 PAIRS KID GLOVES, $1. 1t

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EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS
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No. 1321 MARKET Street,
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EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

RECIPROCITY WITH HAWAII.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We are informed that the American planters and merchants of the Sandwich Islands, who are a large majority of the foreign population, desire annexation to the United States, and are ready to accept the burdens along with the privileges of such union; but they cannot just now realize this wish, because they are living under a constitutional king, the independence of whose Government is guaranteed by great powers; therefore they propose and urge the next thing—a stepping-stone to annexation—reciprocity. They want to sell to us free of duty all their sugars and other products, and buy of us all their imports, so that we and they shall trade together like people of one land. This will Americanize the islands, and a thorough Americanization of the islands will secure our interests in the Pacific, so that we need not be in haste about the question of annexation. England is not backward to Anglicize where her people get a foothold; and it is asserted by well-informed American residents of the islands that, if we do not now take steps to Americannize them, England will Anglicize them. She has sent there a bishop and an influential clergy; and an Australian line of steamships is to touch at Honolulu, that will accommodate sugars to reach a distant market and bring back Australian emigrants. In view of these statements, and if it be, as asserted, that we shall gain more in internal revenue than we shall lose on imports by this measure of reciprocity, the subject is deserving of the most careful consideration on the part of the American Senate.

CLOSING UP THE WORK.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Congress has wisely devolved on the President the duty of providing for elections in the three States not yet reconstructed; and we are sure the work will be seasonably and fitly attended to. Let the crowd of office-seekers at Washington be allowed a few days more for final dispersion, and we shall then see proclamations addressed to the people of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas, appointing a day of election in each, and prescribing the manner of voting on their pending constitutions respectively. No doubt, it will be rendered practicable in each to vote for reconstruction and against disfranchisement, so that thousands will vote to return to self-government and representation in Congress who would refuse to do so if they were obliged therein to vote for the disfranchisement even of their friends and neighbors.

We see with regret, though without surprise, that many of the Northern journals which justified and applauded the fatal plunge backwards taken by Georgia last summer in the expulsion of the colored members from her Legislature, are now trying to "fire the Southern heart," and impel it to vote down the new constitutions, thus protracting indefinitely that anomalous military rule which they affect so much to deplore. Because Congress has prescribed a ratification of the XVth amendment, and reserved the right to review the action of the States about to vote, they would have those States reject their respective constitutions, and thus remand themselves into military provinces.

This is precisely of a piece with that suicidal action which did so much to justify distrust and severity on the part of Congress. Republicans cannot be expected to forget that the blacks (and even the yellows) were expelled from the Georgia Legislature, after they had served therein without objection for months, by the votes of men themselves expressly disqualified by their own prominent participation in the Rebellion—men who owed their own seats to the forbearance of the very men they thus ostracized. Nor can it be so soon forgotten that the States of Georgia and Louisiana were made to vote against General Grant last November by terrorizing a majority of the blacks into voting against their own enfranchisement or not voting at all. In thirty or forty counties, containing at least fifty thousand colored voters, who had already exercised the right of suffrage in unanimous affirmance of their own right to be regarded and treated as men and citizens, hardly a dozen votes per county were cast for Grant and Colfax, and the returns were made to show a preponderance of a hundred to one for Seymour and Blair, when every one knew that a majority of the voters desired the defeat of those candidates. If Democrats have so soon forgotten this monstrous wrong, perpetrated through Rebel conspiracy and persecution, they surely cannot expect that Republicans have done so. We could wish that Congress had been less exacting and suspicious in its new terms of reconstruction; yet we cannot deny that those terms were abundantly justified by the action of the Rebel Democracy, even so lately as 1868.

We hope to hear that every lover of peace at the South now takes his stand firmly and openly in favor of bringing each of the outlying States forthwith back into their old places in the Union. Hitherto thousands have held off because they hoped that the Presidential election of 1868 would result in a Democratic pro-Rebel triumph; but that hope is now dead. To stand out now, in fond expectancy of a different result in 1872, were absurd and suicidal. Let us have each State back in her place next winter, and all prescriptions and disfranchisements must vanish like the dews of summer. Every one will soon vote; and the Government of each State, and its representation in Congress, must very soon be such as the will of a majority of her people shall choose to have it. Nothing is to be gained, while every good result will be impeded, by voting now to keep three States indefinitely under pupilage. Reconstruction is the door which opens into every possibility of melioration and improvement; let it not be sullenly closed by those to whom it affords the only access to self-government and the full recovery of their forfeited rights.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE CUBAN QUESTION.

From the N. Y. Herald.

We are informed by news from Washington that the Secretary of State has awakened from his Rip Van Winkle sleep of conservatism on the Cuban question, and that he really contemplates vindicating the national honor in the case of Spanish outrages on the American flag and American citizens. It is said he will go so far even as to demand prompt reparation and apology from Spain for these outrages, "if the reports about them be true." So far it is all very well, and considering the character of Mr. Fish and the hesitating conduct of the administration, the American people may say "the smallest favors are thankfully received." But why this "if?" Is it not notorious that Spanish authorities have committed outrages on our citizens and flag on the high seas and even in the waters of a friendly power? The facts are palpable enough and the cause sufficient to order the American fleet to make reprisals. We suppose Spain will apologize or do anything else to prevent our Government from helping, directly or indirectly, the Cubans.

But would it not be more consistent with our national honor and the highest policy to first strike a blow by way of retaliation, and hear the apology of Spain afterwards, if Spain should be disposed to apologize? There is, as was said, ample cause for such a course in the outrages perpetrated. Besides, no better opportunity could be desired to carry out American policy and the wishes of the American people with regard to Cuba and Cuban independence. Place England, France, or any other great power in the position of the United States, and see how soon a blow would be struck that would settle at once and forever Spanish insults, diplomatic palaver, the rule of Spain in Cuba, and the independence of the Cubans. To paraphrase Shakespeare's language, there is a tide in the affairs of nations which, if taken at the flood, leads on to national fortune. In the case of Cuba the tide is now at the flood. Let our Government comprehend this, and seize the opportunity.

Timid old fogies who cannot see beyond their noses may foolishly talk about our obligations to Spain as a friendly power, and characterize any decided intervention of the United States as filibustering. But such an argument would be puerile, narrow-minded, and show a want of comprehension of the principles that govern great nations. To preserve and perpetuate the principles or system upon which a nation is founded, to surround a nation with all the bulwarks of national existence, and to promote its interests, expansion, and grandeur by every attainable means, are the objects pursued by all governments, and consitute their highest ambition. The term filibustering cannot be applied to a great nation. Nor are the friendly relations between countries permitted to interfere with questions of high policy and important national interests. No great power is deterred by such considerations. We need not go far back to history to show this fact.

Why did Prussia seize and incorporate the German States? Why does Russia push her conquests in Asia and Europe? Why does England subjugate India and every other part of the world she can lay her hands on? Why did France incorporate Savoy, and why does she plot to reach the boundary of the Rhine? Why was Poland conquered and divided by the surrounding great powers? Why, in fact, do all nations act in the same way? The answer is in every one's mind. The object with all is self-preservation, the perpetuation of their forms of government, and national expansion, interests, and grandeur. This being so with the monarchical governments of Europe, how much more ought the United States, for the promotion of liberty and in the interests of civilization and humanity, to extend the blessings of republican institutions over the American continent? To neglect any opportunity of doing this—and to neglect it in the case of Cuba now—would be the height of stupidity. Had we such a statesman as Bismark or Napoleon at the helm of affairs, the insults of Spain, her atrocities in Cuba and her rule in America would soon be ended.

It was said Mr. Fish expressed fear of the consequences of a bold policy on the part of the United States with regard to Cuba. We blush to think any American could be found so weak, timid, short-sighted, and unpatriotic. Fear of whom? Of Spain? Why, if she were silly enough to think of going to war with the United States she has not the means; and if she had she would produce just about as much effect upon this country as the angry waves of a little lake upon the everlasting rocks. Fear of whom? Of England or France? There need not be the least apprehension of them. They know too well the power of the United States. They would not be so crazy as to interfere; they have enough to attend to in Europe, and will never venture on any Quixotic policy on this side the Atlantic again. We question if they would make a protest even in favor of Spain, and if they should it would be an empty one. Besides, these great commercial nations are learning the fact that the more the United States expands and grows the more will the commerce of the world be promoted and the greater will be their trade.

What we want, then, is a broad and bold policy, with a view to the independence of Cuba. Our Secretary of State does very well so far in vindicating the honor of the American flag and in promising to protect American citizens. But that is not enough; that is not going far enough. We are not sure that he has the courage and wisdom to stick even to this position, and we cannot be at the trouble of driving him up to it always. He is not the man for the State Department at this crisis, when we have the Cuban question and the Alabama claims to settle. He is altogether too timid, too much of an old fogy, and has not the least comprehension of the policy and destiny of this mighty republic. Mr. Sumner is the man for the time and occasion. His statesmanlike speech on the Alabama claims shows this, and we doubt not that he would be equally national, bold, and comprehensive with regard to Cuba. By the way, it has been said that these Alabama claims are a stumbling-block to the administration in acting upon the Cuban case. We do not see why. The hasty recognition of the belligerent rights of the Rebel States, an integral portion of this republic, by England, and the recognition of such rights, or the independence of Cuba, a distant dependency of Spain and our near neighbor, after more than six months of constant success by the Cubans, are not at all parallel cases, to say nothing of the well-established policy of the United States, under the Monroe doctrine, which was long ago announced to the whole world, and which now finds a proper application to Cuba. Let us have a statesman in the State Department who will take such broad views and carry out the sentiments and destiny of the republic; and we think Mr. Sumner is the man.

PARTY RESPONSIBILITY.

From the N. Y. Times.

In face of their protestations of economy, the Assembly has just voted to buy a short canal somewhere in Chemung county, and to pay a half million of dollars for it, while everybody concedes that it is not worth five cents. It was zealously supported by that veteran reformer and model legislator, Father Truman, and was opposed, among others, by Mr. Husted, of Westchester, who, according to the *Tribune* reporter, "fought it bitterly." The same authority adds:—

"The latter gentleman remarked that whenever a big job voting money out of the Treasury came up, the Democrats solidly voted for it, and then threw the responsibility on the Republican majority by saying that if the latter wanted to stop this kind of stealing they have the votes to do it. Not a day passes that the truth of this assertion is not proved."

Not a day passes, the writer might have added, that the truth of both assertions is not proved. The Democrats are perfectly right in what they say. Naturally enough for them, they want to do all the stealing possible; and quite as naturally, they want to shirk the responsibility. And curiously enough, they have no difficulty in doing it. They have no trouble in getting enough Republicans to vote with them to carry their measures. In the Senate the votes of Humphrey, Williams, Mattoon, and Van Petten are always to be had for any venal project, no matter how flagrant and shameless, and the same sort of Republicans are always obtainable also in the Assembly.

Yet it is perfectly true that the Republicans have a majority in both houses, and "have the votes" to stop this sort of stealing, if they wanted to. The inference is irresistible that they don't want to. Honesty is not one of the principles of the party—is never insisted on as a party measure. All these Republicans who make it a rule to vote with the Democrats for the most nefarious schemes, when their votes are paid for, do not lose standing in their party by it; they are just as "good Republicans" as ever—go to the party caucuses without objection, make loud and unchallenged protests of devotion to the welfare of the party, and denounce with great vehemence every man who has doubts on negro suffrage, or hesitates to alter the Constitution whenever the interests of the party seem to require it. They stand high in the party, are counted always as among its most "reliable" men, and are influential in branding as false to principle everybody who finds fault with them for disgracing and degrading the party which tolerates and screens them.

As long as such men are allowed to belong to the Republican party, to share its honors and its power, and to overrule its action, the party must be content to bear the responsibility of their conduct. When it will drive them from its ranks, with the disgrace they have earned, it may then complain of the Democrats for using Republicans to pull their chestnuts out of the fire. But not till then.

THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA.

From the N. Y. World.

The large number of Cubans who are arriving in this city, and the zeal and activity with which they are attempting to propagate sentiments favorable to Cuban independence, keep alive and enhance the interest which our people spontaneously feel in the pending struggle. These Cubans express dissatisfaction at what they consider the apathetic course of our Government, and great impatience at every expression in a public journal unfavorable to the immediate recognition of Cuban independence. Americans can easily pardon this eagerness on the part of foreigners, who know little of the history and traditions of our Government and its customary manner of proceeding in similar cases. Our people have always taken the liveliest interest in every struggle for independence or for free institutions in any part of the world; but our Government, on every such occasion, has deemed it its duty to stand cautiously aloof and avoid committing itself by any premature steps. Everybody recollects the great blaze of enthusiasm which broke out among us when Kossuth visited this country as the representative of Hungarian independence. But although he was wonderfully eloquent himself, and caused a great gush and outpouring of eloquence from our popular speakers, the wild enthusiasm of the numerous meetings they addressed did not move our Government to yield to Kossuth's importunities. After raising what "material aid" he could by private contributions, he stole out of the country in disguise and disgust. While our people have always given their sympathy, our Government has never given its aid, to revolutionary movements in their early stages.

It would be instructive to examine, in this view, the public documents and state papers which have most powerfully electrified the country by the boldness of their tone towards foreign governments. The ablest and most remarkable of the class is undoubtedly Mr. Webster's celebrated reply to the Chevalier Hulseman. We will quote from that powerful and stirring letter some passages indicating its general spirit, and at the same time showing how steadily and firmly our Government has always discharged its duties of neutrality while asserting the right of our people to manifest their approving interest in revolutionary movements abroad:—

"The Government and people of the United States," said Mr. Webster, "like other intelligent governments and communities, take a lively interest in the movements and events of this remarkable age, in whatever part of the world they may be exhibited. But the interest taken by the United States in those events has not proceeded from any disposition to depart from that neutrality towards foreign powers which is among the deepest principles and most cherished traditions of the political history of the Union. It has been the necessary effect of the unexampled character of the events themselves, which could not fail to arrest the attention of the contemporary world; as they will doubtless fill a memorable page in history. But the undersigned goes further, and freely admits that, in proportion as these extraordinary events appeared to have their origin in those great ideas of responsible and popular governments on which the American constitutions themselves are wholly founded, they could not but command the warm sympathy of the people of this country." * * * "They could not, if they so desired, suppress either the thoughts or the hopes which arise in men's minds, in other countries, from contemplating this successful example of free government." * * * "Nevertheless the United States have abstained at all times from acts of interference with the political changes of Europe. They cannot, however, fail to cherish a lively interest in the fortune of nations struggling for institutions like their own. But this sympathy, so far from being necessarily a hostile feeling towards any of the parties to these great national struggles, is quite consistent with amicable relations with them all." * * "But when the United States behold the people of foreign countries, without any such interference, spontaneously moving towards the adoption of institutions like their own, it surely cannot be expected of them to remain wholly indifferent spectators."

We have preferred to present the American doctrine and practice by quotations from this celebrated letter, rather than by cold citations from our neutrality laws and the proclamations issued by our Presidents, because such documents show nothing but a naked recognition of neutral obligations, while the Hulseman letter sets forth also the glowing popular feeling and intense sympathetic favor which render the duties of the Government in such cases so difficult. It was the manly and spirited assertion by Mr. Webster of the right of our people to indulge in these natural feelings which caused that letter to be applauded beyond any document of the kind that was ever printed. The point on which we wish to fix the attention of readers, and especially of those who are impatient that our Government does not promptly recognize Cuba, is that, in the most glowing and eloquent vindication of their full right of sympathy, the boldness and national pride of the writer could not overleap the barriers of international law, but was compelled to recognize the duty of strict neutrality on the part of our Government.

The duties of neutrality do not preclude us from recognizing the independence of Cuba, when it is achieved, or even as soon as our Government shall be satisfied that Spain will never succeed in subduing the revolution. Most assuredly, we are under no obligation to wait until Spain herself relinquishes her claim to sovereignty. We recognized all the South American republics while Spain still claimed them as colonies; and we violated no neutral obligation in doing so. In like manner, we recognized the independence of Texas while Mexico still asserted her claim; and we, of course, shall not wait for the consent of Spain before we welcome Cuba into the family of nations, if, by her own bravery and persistence, she shall make it evident that the mother country will not finally subdue her. But until the Cubans shall give us solid grounds of satisfaction on this point, it is our clear duty to stand apart and watch the progress of the struggle, giving our sympathies as freely as we choose, but refusing to commit our Government to an embryo independence which may turn out to be abortive. The door will doubtless be kept open for recognition if the progress of events shall justify it.

But even assured independence and our recognition of it would not release us from the duties of neutrality. In the event of success, Cuba, an independent nation, would be at war with Spain, another independent nation, both friendly to the United States. Our laws would then, not less than now, compel the President to prevent our citizens from fitting out expeditions to aid either side. Our recognition would aid Cuba, only as an expression of our deliberate judgment that she had become strong enough to maintain her independence by her own resources. Such a judgment will be the mere acknowledgment of a *fact*, and the fact must exist before it can be recognized.

The folly of Spain may, however, make us a party to this struggle. If Spain commits outrages upon our citizens, our Government will be compelled to resent and punish them. Next to the immediate reception of their minister, the thing which the Cubans have most set their hearts upon is the intervention of our Government to punish injuries to our citizens. Their hopes on this score are not without some foundation. It is well known that Secretary Fish, when he saw the late decree of the Captain-General of Cuba, informed the Spanish Minister that any attempt to apply such doctrines to American citizens would lead to grave complications—a diplomatic form of threat which the Spanish Minister could be at no loss to understand. Forthwith a fleet was ordered to the Gulf to protect our people from the rude hand of Spanish passion. In one sense, this prompt preventive action of Mr. Fish is adverse to the hopes of the Cubans; for if the spirited action of our Government should teach the Captain-General some sense and discretion, it may prevent that war between the United States and Spain which the Cubans so eagerly wish as assuring their independence. But if Spain disregards the warning—if she outrages our people, and refuses immediate reparation—their wrongs must be speedily avenged.

It will be seen, therefore, that very important events are suspended on the discretion of a government which has thus far shown no discretion. A month or even a week may precipitate matters into such a condition as may suddenly snap the last remaining tie between Spain and the New World—a world which was discovered under her auspices, and of which she formerly possessed the greater part. In circumstances so critical and interesting, nothing can be clearer than the duty of our Government to bear itself with such prudence and continence that if we are forced into a quarrel with Spain—which, once begun, will make the whole world resound with its consequences—we may stand vindicated by a just and enlightened public opinion.

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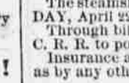

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A GREAT SERPENT.

A Remarkable Adventure.

The following is from Bickmore's "Eastern Archipelago," published by the Appletons:—

From Singapore, my plan was to proceed directly to China, but finding in port a French ship which was bound for Hong Kong via Saigon, the capital of Cochin China, I engaged a passage on her, in order to see something also of the French possessions in the East. Just as we were ready to sail I met a gentleman who had lately returned from a long journey to Cambodia, whither he had gone to photograph the ruins of the wonderful temples in that land. He had a specimen for me, he said, which I must accept before I knew what it was, a condition I readily complied with, but when the "specimen" appeared, I must confess I was not a little surprised to find it was an enormous *python*. It had been caught by the natives of Bangkok after it had gorged itself on some unfortunate beast, but that was some time before, and the brute was evidently ready for another feast. My cans containing alcohol were already on board the ship, but I took the monster with me when I went off to her late in the evening, designing to drown it in its box and then transfer his snakeship to a can. The captain, with the greatest politeness, met me at the rail, and showed me my state-room in the after-cabin, and the sailors began to bring my baggage, when first of all appeared the box containing the python! I shouted out to the cabin boy that that box must be left out on deck, and then, in a low tone, explained to the captain that it contained an enormous snake. "*Un serpent! un serpent!*" he exclaimed, raising up both hands in horror, in such an expressive way as only a Frenchman can, and proceeding to declare that he ought to have known that a passenger who was a naturalist would be sure to fill the whole ship with all sorts of venomous beasts. All of the others were little less startled, and shunned me in the half-lighted cabin, as if I were in league with evil spirits, but I quieted their fears by ordering a sailor to put the box into a large boat that was placed right side up on the main deck, and promising to kill the great reptile to-morrow.

May 24.—Early this morning we made sail, and I concluded to let my troublesome specimen remain until we were out of the harbor; but now, in the changing of the monsoons, the winds are light and baffling, and we finally came to anchor once more; and a sailor who got up into the boat said something about "*le serpent.*" I was on the quarter-deck at the time, and determining at once not to be troubled more with it, jumped down on the main-deck, ran to the side of the boat, and seizing the box gave it a toss into the sea, but just as it was leaving my hands I thought to myself, "How light it is!" and the sailor said, "*Le serpent n'est pas encore!—pas encore!*" We all looked over the ship's side, and there was the box floating quietly away, and it was evident that the monster had escaped. Every one then asked, "Where is he?" but no one could tell. I assured the captain that he was in the box when I put it on the sampan to come off to the ship. "Is he on board?" was the next question from the mouths of all. We looked carefully into the boat and round the deck, but could detect no trace of him whatever, and all, except myself, came to the conclusion that he was not brought on board, and then went back to their work. The box in which he had been confined was about a foot and a half long by a foot high and a foot wide, and over the top were four or five strips of board, each fastened at either end with a single nail. On inquiring more closely, a sailor told me that before I seized the box the side with the slats was one of the perpendicular sides, and had not been placed uppermost, as it ought to have been. "Then," I reasoned, "he is here on board somewhere, beyond a doubt, and I brought him here, and it's my duty to find him and kill him."

We had four horses on deck, and the middle of the boat was filled with hay for them, and under that it was probable that the reptile had crawled away. In the bottom of the boat, aft, was a triangular deck, and as I climbed up a second time I noticed that the board which formed the apex of the triangle was loose, and moved a little to one side. Carefully raising this, I espied, to my horror, the great python closely coiled away beneath, the place being so small that the loose board rested on one of his coils. I wore a thin suit, a Chinese baju, or loose blouse, a pair of canvas shoes, and a large straw hat. Throwing off my hat, that I might go into the dreadful struggle unimpeded, I shouted out for a long knife, knowing well that what I must try to do was to cut him in two, and that he would attempt to catch my hand in his jaws, and, if he should succeed in doing that, he would wind himself around me as quick as a man could wind the lash of a whip around a fixed stick, and certainly he was large enough and strong enough to crush the largest horse. The cook handed me a sharp knife more than a foot long, and, holding the board down with my feet, I thrust the blade through the crack, and wrenching with all my might, tried to break the great reptile's backbone, and thus render all that part of the body behind the fracture helpless. Despite my utmost efforts, he pulled away the knife, and escaped two or three feet forwards, where there was more room under the deck. By this time there was the greatest confusion. The captain, evidently believing that discretion is the better part of valor, ran below the moment he was satisfied that I had indeed discovered the monster, seized a brace of revolvers, and perching himself upon the monkey rail, leaned his back against the mizzen rigging, and held one in each hand, ready to fire into the boat at the slightest alarm. The sailors all gathered round the boat, and stood perfectly still, apparently half stupified, and not knowing whether it would be safest for them to stand still, climb up in the rigging, or jump overboard. The first mate armed himself with a revolver, and climbed on the stern of the boat. Indeed, every moment I expected to hear a report, and find myself shot by some of the brave ones behind me. The second mate, who was the only real man among them all, seized a large sheath knife, and climbed into the boat to help me. I knew it would not do to attempt to strike the monster with a knife where he had room enough to defend himself; I therefore threw it down, and seized a short handspike of iron-wood, the only weapon within my reach, and told the second mate to raise the deck, and I would attempt to finish my antagonist with the club, for the thought of escaping while I could and leaving for others to do what belonged to me, never entered my mind. As the deck rose, I beheld him coiled up about two feet and a half from my right foot. Suffering the acutest agony from the deep wound I had already given him, he raised his head high out of the midst of his huge coil, his red jaws wide open, and his eyes flashing fire like live coals. I felt the blood chill in my veins as, for an instant, we glanced into each others' eyes, and both instinctively realized that one of us two must die on the spot. He darted at my foot, hoping to fasten his fangs in my canvas shoe, but I was too quick for him, and gave him such a blow over the head and neck that he was glad to coil up again. This gave me time to prepare to deal him another blow, and thus for about fifteen minutes I continued to strike with all my might, and three or four times his jaws came within two or three inches of my canvas shoe. I began now to feel my strength failing, and that I could not hold out more than a moment longer, yet in that moment, fortunately, the carpenter got his wits together, and thought of his broad-axe, and, bringing it to the side of the boat, held up the handle, so that I could seize it while the reptile was coiling up from the last stunning blow. The next time he darted at me I gave him a heavy cut about fifteen inches behind his head, severing the body completely off, except an inch on the under side, and, as he coiled up, this part fell over, and he fastened his teeth into his own coils. One cut more, and I seized a rope, and in an instant I tugged him over the boat's side, across the deck, and over the ship's rail into the sea. The long trail of his blood on the deck assured me that I was indeed safe, and, drawing a long breath of relief, I thanked the Giver of all our blessings.

A Story About Lord Brougham.

In a pamphlet just published in London in reply to some of the "misrepresentations" contained in Lord Campbell's last volume of the "Lives of the Chancellors," Lord St. Leonards tells a good story of Brougham.

Lord St. Leonards (then Sir Edward Sugden) had attacked in the House of Commons Brougham's appointment of his brother to a sinecure. The next day Brougham resented the act in his own court, by suddenly rising while Sugden was speaking, and leaving him in the middle of a sentence, without intimating that he was obliged to go elsewhere. The next day Brougham made a vehement attack upon Sugden in the Lords. The morning after the debate Sugden had to open the first case before the Chancellor, and a crowd assembled to witness a quarrel. Brougham, however, sat with his note-book before him, and did not raise his head until he rose in the afternoon.

For a long time he preserved this distant and constrained manner, until at length Sugden was compelled to visit him in his private room, to demand a certain privilege for the bar. As he was going to do so, Lyndhurst, who was then Chief Baron, called, and offered him, on behalf of Brougham, the place of a baron of the Exchequer, the Privy Council, and the Deputy Speakership of the House of Lords. Sudgen declined, and said: "Tell the Chancellor that whilst things remain as they are, there is nothing which he can ever have to offer that I would accept." The interview on the business of the bar then took place. "When I entered his room," Sugden writes, "coming towards me with both hands open, he (Brougham) saluted me as an old friend."

The business was soon settled, and then, in the words of Lord St. Leonards, drawing a little back, I said, "I am afraid, before I leave this room, I must say what may be disagreeable to you." "Good God! what can you have to say that is disagreeable to me?" "When," I said, "I entered this room, you held out both your hands. Taken by surprise, I accepted one of them. I am compelled to tell you that whilst things remain as they are, those are terms upon which we cannot meet." "Good God! have you not seen Lyndhurst! Have you not received a letter from me?"

I told him of my interview with Lyndhurst, and that I had received no letter. "Well, then," he said (it was so like him), "I will give you secondary evidence of its contents. At eight o'clock in the morning, in bed, I called for pen, ink, and paper, and I wrote a letter to Lyndhurst, but which was intended for you, in which I told him that I should think it the best act of my legal administration if I could prevail upon you to accept the offers I desired him to make to you." I remained perfectly still. He then said, "I think if I had been in your place I should have thought such an offer and such a letter a full satisfaction." Still I remained silent. Gathering himself up, and turning half away, he said, "Well, I think when a man feels that he has done wrong, the sooner he says so the better." I went up to him and gave him my hand, which he grasped kindly, and I said, "I am much obliged to you, and I shall never again think upon what has passed." He then said I should have the letter intended for me through Lord Lyndhurst. I assured him that I did not desire it; but he persisted, and accordingly wrote to Lyndhurst, who was on circuit, and he sent the letter to me, excusing himself for having left town without showing me the letter, but desiring me to return it to him. I accordingly did so, but informed him that, as Brougham stated the letter was intended for me, I had kept a copy of it. From that to his death Brougham and I were good friends, and I cannot but look with displeasure at Campbell's life of him.

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of C. E. D'ORVILLE (C. E. McCANN).
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the final account of JOHN B. COLAHAN, Esq., Guardian of C. E. D'ORVILLE (C. E. McCann), ward becoming of age January 16, A. D. 1869, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, April 20, A.D. 1869, at four (4) o'clock P. M., at the office of John B. Colahan, Esq., No. 524 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.
4 9 mw5t

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF PAYMASTER UNITED STATES NAVY, No. 425 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA, April 13, 1869.
Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Supplies," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 19th instant, for furnishing the United States Navy Department with the following articles, to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection by the inspecting officer in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where they are to be delivered free of expense to the Government, for which security must be given:—
FOR BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, ETC.
White Oak Plank, 75,000 board feet, from 4½ to 9 inches thick.
White Oak Logs, 199 cubic feet, 14 inches square, 40 to 50 feet long.
Specifications can be examined at the Commandant's Office in the Navy Yard, and no offer will be received not in strict conformity therewith.
Blank forms for proposals can be obtained at this office.
H. M. HIESKELL,
4 14 4t Paymaster U. S. N.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 13 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK. JOHN F. COPE. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets.
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
3 5§ No. 43½ RACE Street.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 Shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, $1,130,325 25 Cost, $1,093,504 25.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	222,486 94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3155. Estimated value	1,813 00
	Cash in bank $116,150 08	
	Cash in drawer 413 65	116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
B. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
WM. GREEN, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets.....$2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
Richard D. Wood,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Waln,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 1§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 2 1 27§

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. E. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis G. Norris,

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 8 28§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 8 30§

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBURROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
April 20, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.
Also, A LARGE STOCK OF A WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE,
with the shelving, fixtures, etc., of the same, by order of assignee, for cash. [4 14§4

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
April 22, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [4 16 2t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
April 23, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, floor oil-cloths, mattings, etc. 4 17 3t

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

G. H. BECHTEL'S SPECIAL SALE OF BEST QUALITY TRIPLE SILVER-PLATED WARE.
On Tuesday Morning,
20th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold, a full assortment of the above manufacturer's celebrated plated wares.
All warranted as represented, or no sale. 4 17 2t

IMPORTANT SPECIAL SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS, CRYSTAL MEDALLIONS, ETC.,
All from the American Art Gallery of New York.
On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Evenings, 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d inst., at 7½ before 8 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold, without reserve, one of the largest collections of oil paintings, crystal medallions, etc. ever exhibited in this city. 4 17 6t

BY PANCOAST & LARGE, AUCTIONEERS, No. 239 MARKET Street.

CONSIGNMENTS of American and Imported Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery Goods, and Stocks of Goods solicited. [3 27 tf

On Monday Morning,
April 19, at 10 o'clock,
A STOCK OF DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, ETC.
Comprising 500 lots seasonable goods. [1t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.,
On Thursday Morning,
April 22, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of city-made goods.
N. B.—Sales every Monday and Thursday. [4 19 3t

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening,
A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.
City and country merchants will find bargains.
Terms cash.
Goods packed free of charge.

KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NO 112 N. FRONT Street. [1 2t

RAILROAD LINES

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, April 12, 1869.—Trains will leave depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate estations.
Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.
Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.
Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.
Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
The 7 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.
Leave Philadelphia for Oxford (Sundays excepted) at 2·30 P. M.
Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 4·20 P. M.
Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 5, 6¼, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE STREETS.

The Contracts Awarded for All Except Five Districts.

The Board of Health met at noon to-day, and after the transaction of some routine business, proceeded to award the contracts for cleaning the streets and collecting ashes. The contracts were given out in all the districts except the Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth cleaning, and the Second ash district. The reason assigned for refusing to award in these cases was that there was but a single bidder, whose figures were deemed too high.

A premium of but $300 was offered for the removal of dead animals, and the contract was refused. All the above districts will be readvertised. The successful bidders are as follows:—

1. South of Prime street, and from the Delaware to Broad street, James Collins.
2. From Prime to South street, east of Sixth, Henry Bickley.
3. From Prime to South street, and Sixth to Broad, Henry Bickley.
4. South of South street, from Broad to the Schuylkill, Samuel B. Collins.
5. From South to Chesnut, east of Sixth, no contract awarded.
6. From South to Chesnut, and Sixth to Broad, no contract awarded.
7. South to Chesnut, and Broad to the Schuylkill, George F. Gordon.
8. Chesnut to Vine, east of Sixth, no contract awarded.
9. Chesnut to Vine, and Sixth to Broad, no contract awarded.
10. Chesnut to Vine, and Broad to the Schuylkill, Henry Bickley.
11. Vine to Poplar, east of Sixth, John Galbraith.
12. Vine to Poplar, and Sixth to Broad, Alfred Ruhl.
13. Vine to Poplar, and Broad to the Schuylkill, George F. Gordon.
14. From Poplar to Oxford, and from Frankford road along that road to Laurel street to the Delaware, and from the Delaware to Sixth street, James O'Rourke.
15. Beginning at Delaware river, on the south side of Laurel street, along Laurel street to the west side of Frankford road to the north line of Oxford street, and from the north side of Oxford street to the north side of Norris street, and from Delaware river to the west side of Sixth street, C. B. F. O'Neill.
16. From Norris street to Lehigh avenue, and from Delaware to Sixth street, Joseph Ernest.
17. Poplar street to Lehigh avenue, and from Sixth street to the Schuylkill river, Andrew Weild.
18. West of the Schuylkill river, Henry Bickley.

The following are the amounts of the contracts for the different districts:—

District.	Amount.	District.	Amount.
First	$6000	Eleventh	$4000
Second	4500	Twelfth	5967
Third	4800	Thirteenth	4000
Fourth	3000	Fourteenth	7450
Fifth	——	Fifteenth	5575
Sixth	——	Sixteenth	3975
Seventh	3800	Seventeenth	6227
Eighth	——	Eighteenth	3000
Ninth	——		
Tenth	4300	Total	$66,594

ASH DISTRICTS.

First District—South of South street, from Delaware to Broad, Peter Manron.

Second District—From South to Vine, and from the Delaware to Broad, no contract awarded.

Third District—Vine to Poplar, and from the Delaware to Broad street, Alfred Ruhl.

Fourth District—Poplar to Lehigh avenue, and from the Delaware to Front street, C. B. F. O'Neill.

Fifth District—Poplar to Lehigh avenue, and from Front to Broad, Allen & Stiles.

Sixth District—Vine to Columbia avenue, and from Broad to the Schuylkill, George F. Gordon.

Seventh District—South to Vine, and from Broad to the Schuylkill river, Henry Bickley.

Eighth District—South of South street, and from Broad to the Schuylkill, John McBride.

Ninth District—West of Schuylkill river, John T. Pickens.

The following are the amounts of the contracts for the different districts:—

District.	Amount.	District.	Amount.
First	$7200·00	Sixth	$4000·00
Second	———	Seventh	5600·00
Third	7777·50	Eighth	2000·00
Fourth	1519·00	Ninth	700·00
Fifth	6240·00		
			$35,036·50

A KLEPTOMANIAC.

Some Rich Developments of Petty Pilfering.

For a long time past a gentleman well known in this city—a man of means, of culture, of refinement—has been in the habit of pilfering various small articles from one of the largest and best-patronized of our wholesale and retail grocery stores. The firm, though fully aware of the thefts, bore with them, hardly knowing what course, under the circumstances, to pursue. At length, however, patience at an end, they brought the matter to a culmination on Saturday last by having the gentlemanly thief arrested in the street. He was conducted back to the store, and there compelled to disgorge the articles he had but a few minutes previously stolen. These consisted of a box of cigars and divers other trivial things such as he had been accustomed to take.

He then offered to pay a sum of money equivalent to the value of the articles he had stolen for two years past, on condition of being let up softly. The firm accepted his proposition, when he paid $500. The matter is now amicably settled, and all parties satisfied.

The kleptomaniac is a member of a large and celebrated political organization in this city, besides being connected with several societies. Through the influence of certain well-known politicians, his fast friends, he lately received an appointment from President Grant, as Consul to one of the European ports. It is understood that since the disclosure of his "peculiarity," his appointment will be withdrawn, and his resignation sent in to the organizations of which he is a member. Such things will happen sometimes.

ROBBERIES.—At an early hour yesterday morning the vinegar establishment at No. 455 North Twelfth street was found open by a policeman, who entered the place and found it had been ransacked. The proprietor was notified, when it was ascertained that a lot of clothing, Revenue stamps to the amount of $10, and about $2 in cash had been taken. It is supposed that the thief must have been in the establishment when it was closed on Saturday night.

Between 1 o'clock and daylight this morning the cigar shop on the corner of Diamond and Perry streets, in the Nineteenth ward, was entered by means of the back door and robbed of pipes, cigars, and tobacco to the value of $100.

Some time during last night thieves broke into the dwelling occupied by Mrs. James, at Roxborough, and succeeded in getting away with a few trifling articles.

CONVENTION OF THE FRIENDS OF PEACE.—The Pennsylvania Peace Society held a large meeting yesterday afternoon in Friends' Meeting House, Darby, Pa., which was generously opened to them. Rachel W. H. Townsend spoke upon the various subjects connected with a radical peace movement, and was followed by Alfred H. Love, Aaron M. Powell, editor of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, New York, Joseph Powell, and others. The Indian question was prominently presented, and President Grant's proposition approved relative to a settlement of the Indian troubles. Lydia A. Schofield read the constitution of the society and letters from Washington and other places.

A NUISANCE.—A dog showing symptoms of hydrophobia was shot on Friday last on Filbert street, above Ninth, and the offensive carcass has been allowed to remain in the street there ever since. The genial rays of the sun are developing in the animal the most pleasant odors imaginable, and the neighbors living in the immediate vicinity of the effluvia are fearful that the "innocent cause" may be removed before they have had "their full" of the delicious fragrance.

HOUSE ENTERED AND ROBBED.—Between 8 and 10 o'clock last evening, the dwelling of Mr. S. Morgan Ramsey, No. 903 Wood street, was entered by thieves and robbed. Ingress was effected through the bath-room windows. The bureau drawers were all ransacked, and things generally found in confusion. $150 in coin and a cluster-pin were carried off. So far, that is all which has been missed. The return of the family, who had been absent, frightened off the robbers. No clue to them has been discovered, but it is supposed that the robbery was committed by a party of boys who make a habit of prowling around that neighborhood.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTITUTE at Bethany Mission will be continued this evening. This is the most important Sunday School gathering ever held in our city, and we are quite sure the entire religious public will be greatly interested. For particulars see advertisement.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—Now that the Legislature has adjourned and the Metropolitan Police bill is defeated, it is expected that a strong pressure will be brought to bear upon Mayor Fox to rid the police force of all Republicans. It is said that the Democratic Executive Committee have waited upon his Honor and requested that Democrats should be appointed to fill the places now occupied by Republicans. This morning there was a rush on the Mayor by the "unterrified" applicants, who were backed up by the Democratic officials, among whom we noticed Congressman Randall and Representatives Josephs, Rogers, and Mullin.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS CHARACTER.—Hugh Green is the name of a notorious fellow who has been in custody many times for serious offenses. On the morning of Easter Sunday he was arrested, with a crowd of other men, on the charge of robbery. In the course of the day he succeeded in making his escape from the station. About 1 o'clock yesterday morning he was again captured by Policemen Scott and Murray, and sent to prison.

SUSPECTED OF LARCENY.—Policeman Kreps, of the Seventh district, yesterday arrested Henry Presser, at Second and Willow streets, on suspicion of his having been concerned in the robbery of the cabin of a canal-boat lying in the Delaware at Callowhill street. After a hearing before Alderman Toland, the accused was bound over for trial.

CASUALTY AT FAIRMOUNT.—Yesterday evening Jacob Cooper, a lad twelve years of age, fell from one of the rocks at Fairmount, and sustained a sprain of the ankle. He was taken to his home, at Sixth and Shippen streets, by Harbor Policeman Francis.

A DISHONEST BROTHER.—James Wooldy has been held by Alderman Pancoast for larceny. The allegation was that he robbed a brother of a number of carpenters' tools.

WE WOULD call special attention to the advertisement of the Spruce street residence and furniture. It is a chance seldom offered.

GRAND OPENING.—Messrs. McChesney & Bunker cordially invite their friends and the public generally to the opening of their New Billiard Hall, called the St. Charles, No. 1231 Chesnut street, on April 21.

WISE.

The Ex-Governor Expresses his Views on the War—What he Declares to be the "Patriot's Duty" To-day.

RICHMOND, Va., March 31, 1869.—Rev. James Mitchell:—Dear Sir—In reply to yours of the 28th inst. I can only say that I am perfectly content to await the "delay" simply which was resolved on. It may be wise as to action, but is dangerous as to the work of preparation. Of this, however, your authorities are the proper judges.

As to the points in my first letter touching the effects of the abolition of slavery on the relations of the two branches of the Methodist Episcopal Church, I can only say that my convictions are strong, and if I clearly expressed them to you I have no sort of objection to their publication. My letter's main subject-matter called forth incidentally an expression on these points, but not fully enough, perhaps, to be understood in a clear light. What I said, exactly, in that letter, I don't remember, but I know what I meant to say, and should have said, and have no hesitation now in repeating my true meaning.

The long agitation of the question of slavery, its history before the war, and the war itself, convinced me that an exodus from African bondage was obliged to be by the almighty hand of Providence. God knew what poor finite minds North and South did not foresee—that nothing short of fire and sword, of war and its blood and violence, could emancipate negro slaves on this continent, in a country governed as the United States, in the form of constitutional republics bound together by a constitutional union. By no steps in normal times could Congress ever have abolished slavery; and the States would never have commenced emancipation by peaceful means, gradual or otherwise, for reasons which it would be irritating now to state. It is sufficient to say that too many in the South fought for nothing but the right of property in slaves; and it is time that the North was informed that by far the most respectable portion of the Southern people fought for something far more precious than the legal privilege of being the masters of slaves. They fought for the more glorious privilege of self-government. They were willing to emancipate slaves in their own time and own way, but were not willing to allow Congress to regulate their domestic government and concerns for them either as to slavery or anything else. Thus there were double restraints against emancipation which could not be removed in time to prevent either dissolution of the Union or civil war. The war was a national necessity, permitted by Divine Providence to prevent (in the end, I hope) greater evils than the war itself.

And I mark this view of the case as essential to guide all good Christians and patriots in their endeavors now to ease a most glorious country, still suffering from the awful conflict, and in the greatest danger of losing civil liberty for all races in the struggle to emancipate one race. The view I have taken is a *heliocentric* one. It strives to reach God's throne, and to look thence out upon the ways and the end. That He ordered and directed and forced the result of emancipation of slaves in America, knowing that there was no other way to bring it about, and at the same time save all that is precious, I have not the least doubt. And I feel that he who resists, or in any unreasonable way obstructs, the legitimate consequences of this special providence, "kicks against the pricks." This brings up the question:—

What should be regarded as the legitimate consequences? My answer is *peace*. The old strifes must cease and be hushed. Next, *charity, toleration*, brotherly and patriotic kindness. It is not for me to upraid you or you me for the offenses and injuries of the war. Slavery was its cause, was our weakness if not our wickedness, and God has purged out its sin and satanic influence by fire and blood. *His* fire and blood, for the war was His if the sin was mine. But woe unto those, on either side, who shall cause the fires to burn and the blood to heat after the sin and causes of woes have been burned to ashes. We must not keep the fires ignited—the ashes must be allowed to cool, and then, as from battle-fields, the green herbage may be made to grow more luxuriant than ever; so good fruit may be made to spring even from the cinders and ashes of this horrid war. No man, or set of men, must dare to take any bolts of vengeance in their hands. God often used the heathen to punish His own chosen people; but if they dared to do even His will in a heathenish and unchristian way, Jehovah never failed to make them, too, feel His wrath. Let the North remember that, and that if the war was Providential, then we all were but mere instruments of the Divine Government, and should not attempt to play petty providences in the place of God. If we do we will curse ourselves and our country—we will soon become petty tyrants.

Guided by a catholic spirit like this, and looking to God all the time, in every act and plan, we will prevent the white man from being enslaved by the causes which made the black man free; we will prevent the continuance of the causes which separated the Methodist Church as the precursors of the attempted separation of the whole country; and we will cause the whole country to be stronger, and safer, and freer than it ever was or could be before.

I have written enough, and you are welcome to weave these views into those of my first letter and print them together.

I have examined your pamphlets, and thank you for them.

Very truly and respectfully yours,

HENRY A. WISE.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner. LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, No. 1033 Chesnut Street.

CROQUET HEADQUARTERS.

Twelve varieties from $5·00 per set up, made of BOXWOOD, ROSEWOOD, LIGNUMVITÆ, COCOA, APPLE and ROCK MAPLE, Painted in China colors, which we guarantee will wear as long as the wood itself.

R. HOSKINS & CO., Stationers and Steam Power Printers, No. 913 ARCH Street, mwsSm PHILADELPHIA.

AGRICULTURAL.

SEEDS.—GARDENERS, FARMERS, AND others who may want pure and reliable Seeds of our own growth, can be supplied at HACKER, WETHERILL & CO.'S, Seed Growers and Dealers, 4 17 smw 1mrp No. 805 MARKET Street. Send for descriptive price list.

EXTRA EARLY, CARTER'S EIRST Crop, Tom Thumb, Dan O'Rourke, Champion of England, Eugenie Blue Imperial, Early Washington, Dwarf Marrow, and all other varieties of Peas. HACKER, WETHERILL & CO., 4 17 smw 1mrp No. 805 MARKET Street.

EARLY VALENTINE, YELLOW SIX Weeks, Mohawk, China Red Eye, Cranberry Bush Beans Also, Large Lima, Giant Wax, Dutch Case Knife Beans, etc. etc. HACKER, WETHERILL & CO., 4 17 smw 1mrp No. 805 MARKET Street.

EARLY YORK, EARLY WINNINGstadt, Large Drumhead, and Flat Dutch Cabbage; Long Scarlet, Early Red Turnip; Early Olive-shaped Radish; Long Orange and Early Horn Carrot, Parsnip, Spinach, etc. HACKER, WETHERILL & CO., 4 17 smw 1mrp No. 805 MARKET Street.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER, 3 23 tf Delanco, N. J.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND Wilmington. Fare 10 cents. Excursion tickets 15 cents. The swift 2 new steamer S. M. Felton leaves Chesnut street wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·45 P. M., and Wilmington at 6·50 A. and 1 P. M., stopping at Chester and Hook each way. 4 19 mwsSt

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

CHAMPION SAFES!

UNSUCCESSFUL BURGLARY.

LETTER OF MESSRS. DAVID DOWS & CO.

NEW YORK, April 10, 1869.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 251 Broadway.

Gents:—On the night of the 22d ultimo, our store, No. 20 South street, was entered, and a desperate attempt made by burglars upon one of your safes in our counting-room.

The key to the safe in which we kept our securities was locked inside of our fire-proof book safe, the doors of which were literally cut to pieces; from this they obtained the key to the other safe and opened it. Fortunately we had one of your Burglar-Proof Banker's Chests inside, in which our valuables were deposited. This they went to work at with a will, and evidently used up all their time and tools in vain attempts to force it. The night was dark and stormy, and the fact of their knowing where our key was kept shows that their plans were well matured. They tried wedging the door and body of the Chest, and the faithful safe bears evidence of the labor and skill devoted to the work. All was useless, and it is with great satisfaction we report that upon opening it we found our securities *all safe*, and can therefore cheerfully indorse the Burglar-Proof work recommended by you.

You will please send the new safe purchased by us to our counting-house, and take the old one, to show that some safes are still manufactured worthy of the name.

DAVID DOWS & CO.

FARREL, HERRING & CO., CHAMPION SAFES, NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET, 4 17 4ptf PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED—50 BOARDERS AT THE STETSON HOUSE, No. 445 N. THIRD Street. $5 per Week, and a First-class Table. 4 17 1m

SPOOL SILK, THREAD, ETC.:

REMOVAL.—PRICES REDUCED.

W. H. MABREY

Would respectfully call the attention of his old customers, and all manufacturers of Clothing and Shoes, and others, who use Spool Silk, Thread, Cotton, Needles, Shuttles, and Sewing Machine Trimmings generally, that he has removed from No. 122 North FOURTH Street to

No. 235 ARCH Street,

Where he will be happy to see all, and sell all goods at reduced prices, and defy all competition in prices and quality. 3 31 wfm3m W. H. MABREY, No. 235 ARCH St.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

JOHN S. COTTON, of Philadelphia, bankrupt, having petitioned for his discharge, a meeting of creditors will be held on the seventeenth day of May, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., before WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Esq., at No. 530 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, that the examination of the said bankrupt may be finished.

The Register will certify whether the Bankrupt has conformed to his duty.

A hearing will also be had on WEDNESDAY, the second day of July, 1869, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., when parties interested may show cause why the said bankrupt should not be discharged.

L. S. Witness the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said District Court, and the seal thereof, at Philadelphia, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1869.

G. R. FOX, Clerk.

Attest—WM. McMICHAEL, Register. 4 19 m3t

RESOLUTION To Authorize the Issue of a Permit.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to issue a permit to Messrs. Frazier, Rodgers & Co., for the purpose of connecting their manufactory on the east and west sides of Bread street by an underground culvert passage, to be built of brick, thirteen inches thick, foundation stone, six feet in the clear, to be below the gas and water pipe. The work to be approved by the Chief Commissioner of Highways. Messrs. Frazier, Rodgers & Co. first paying into the City Treasury the sum of Twenty-five (27) Dollars, for the publication of this resolution.

The permission hereby granted being revocable by the City of Philadelphia at its option, indicated by the passage of a resolution without notice.

JOSEPH F. MARCER, President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART, Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY, President of Select Council.

Approved this seventeenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia. 4 19 1t

RESOLUTION To Authorize the Issuing of a Permit.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to issue a permit to Messrs. Frazier, Rodgers & Co., for the permission to connect their manufactory on the east and west side of Bread street, by an iron bridgeway, from the third story of building on west side of Bread street, not to exceed seven feet six inches in width. The work to be approved by the Chief Commissioner of Highways. Messrs. Frazier, Rodgers & Co. first paying into the City Treasury the sum of twenty-five (25) dollars for the publication of this resolution. The permission hereby granted being revocable by the city of Philadelphia at its option, indicated by the passage of a resolution without notice.

JOSEPH F. MARCER, President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART, Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY, President of Select Council.

Approved this seventeenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia. 4 19 1t

PRINTING.

PRINTING! PRINTING!! PRINTING!!!

Cards, Circulars, Billheads, and all kinds of Job Printing properly done at MAGEE'S, No. 316 CHESNUT Street. A large stock of materials suitable for Job Printing constantly on hand.

All who want PRINTING done are invited to come to MAGEE'S, No. 316 CHESNUT Street.

All who want BLANK BOOKS will find a large assortment at MAGEE'S, No. 316 CHESNUT Street.

All who want ENVELOPES, in large or small quantities, will find a full assortment at MAGEE'S.

All who want to buy LETTER, CAP, NOTE, and BILLET PAPER will find the largest and best assortment of the city, with a complete assortment of Stationery, at MAGEE'S, No. 316 CHESNUT Street.

Remember R. MAGEE, No. 316 CHESNUT Street.

INITIALS stamped on Paper and Envelopes free of charge, at MAGEE'S, No. 316 CHESNUT Street.

For any article in the STATIONERY Line, come to MAGEE'S, No. 316 CHESNUT Street. [3 27 sw 8trp

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Senate Committees at Work at the Nominations—Prepayment of the July Coupons—An Extra Cabinet Session.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Nominations Before the Senate Committees.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Committee on Foreign Relations had a long session to-day on the foreign ministers recently nominated. Although the committee had decided on the case of Sanford as Minister to Spain, they took it up again, and agreed to report him to the Senate, leaving that body to take the responsibility of confirming or rejecting him.

The case of Pile was discussed at great length, and he was finally laid over. Jones, Carlisle, and one or two others were hung up. The committee agreed to report four or five more nominations, against which there are no objections. Some members of the committee have had a conversation with the President on the propriety of his withdrawing some of the nominations, but the President did not seem disposed to interfere. A large number of consular nominations will be acted on to-day, the Committee on Commerce having got all the information asked for from the State Department.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Prepaying the Interest on the Debt.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—A little less than half a million coupons have been received at the Treasury to date on account of the payment of the May and July interest, under the late order or Secretary Boutwell. The rebate amounts to about $1700. It is expected that a large amount of this interest will be paid prior to the maturity of the coupons.

Naval Orders.

Commodore A. M. Johnson is detached from command of the Galena, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for duty as chief of staff of the South Atlantic Squadron, to be commanded by Rear-Admiral Longmore.

Commander S. Livingston Breese is ordered to the command of the Galena.

Naval Constructor J. Hanscom is detached from Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard and ordered to the Navy Yard at Mare Island, California.

Constructor Nelson Summons is detached from the former, and ordered to the latter port.

The Cabinet Meeting.

The President sent for his Cabinet to-day, with whom he was closeted, to the exclusion of all other visitors. The Secretary of War was first on the spot, followed by all the other members, except Mr. Borie, who is absent from the city.

Burglary in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—Yesterday morning burglars entered J. P. Capell's jewelry store, and carried off about $3000 worth of property, embracing all kinds of jewelry. An attempt was made to open the safe, but it failed. There is no clue to the robbers.

Fire in New Hampshire.

NEWMARKET, N. H., April 19.—John F. C. Rider's machine shop, at South Newmarket, was burned to the ground to-day, involving a loss of $45,000.

HALE.

Our Minister to Spain Speaks for Himself.

To the Editor of the N. Y. *Tribune*:—Sir.—A charge that "Mr. Hale has no sympathy with the revolution, and is openly hostile to the republican movement," having been made by the London correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, seems to demand from me a personal reply. I do not know that I act wisely in taking any public notice of this attack, so artfully and maliciously made upon me by this writer. I am not ignorant of the real author of this calumny. The statement as to whom the real work of the Legation is done by leaves no doubt on that head. I shall not detain myself with the many assertions and inuendoes derogatory to my character with which this article is filled, but come directly to the main charge, which is, "that Mr. Hale has no sympathy with the revolution," etc. All the other allegations seem to be subsidiary and auxiliary to this, the main charge of the article. Perhaps I ought to feel gratified that the ingenious malignity of the author of this false and outrageous charge has nothing to allege against my integrity, or, indeed, any part of my official conduct, save that my faculties are much impaired, and I am openly hostile to the Republican movement. If the evidence of impaired faculties that I did not detect in an individual whom I admitted as a guest in my family and at my table, a disguised foe, who listened to the unrestrained conversation of the family circle to which he was admitted for the time as a member, to be retailed afterwards in the public press, for the purpose of injuring him of whose hospitality he was partaking, I plead guilty to the charge. Without further comment, I leave to the judgment of the public the conduct of such a man.

I come now to the allegation made against me by this correspondent, which is that I am openly hostile to the Republican movement. A brief notice of the events occurring about the time of the commencement of the revolution, the latter part of September and first of October last, shall be my only answer to that. On the fourth of October last, fully believing that, notwithstanding the many abortive attempts at revolution which had hitherto been made in Spain, a new and important era had commenced in Spanish history, I sent a telegram to Mr. Seward, asking for instructions to recognize the new government. On the following day he sent me a cautious reply, authorizing me, on certain conditions therein set forth, to give the new government a qualified recognition. I, acting upon the authority thus given me, at my suggestion and request, unequivocally, in the name of the United States, gave to the provisional government a full and entire recognition, and while the other governments of the world were looking with astonishment at events of such startling moment, so rapidly occurring in Spain, the United States was for a time the only power that recognized the existing government of the nation, and the only one which had an acknowledged representative here. The Spanish Government and people, I know, were highly gratified by this early movement of the United States, and sensible of the immense advantages this prompt and decisive recognition on their part had given them. I have in my possession facts fully answering all the allegations of this article, which may hereafter be made public. Respectfully yours,

Madrid, March 31, 1869. JOHN P. HALE.

PIANOS, ETC.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 81 tf

BRADBURY'S PIANOS.—ONE AT White House. Seven First Premiums. Also, Taylor & Farley's Organs. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street. 4 13 2m

CHICKERING Grand Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, 11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street. 3 2 tf

"SCHOMACKER & CO.'S" GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. WAREROOMS, No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET. N. B.—New and Second-hand Pianos to rent. Tuning and Moving promptly attended to. 4 5 1m

FOURTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Safety of Dr. Livingstone—He is on the Way to England—Smuggling on the Border.

A Smuggler Caught.

BUFFALO, April 19.—William H. Stratford, a Canadian, was before United States Commissioner Gorham to-day, charged with smuggling a large quantity of morphine. He waived an examination, and gave bail to appear at the next term of the United States Court at Rochester. Collector Tyler has possession of most of the morphine.

The Special Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Visitors to the White House to-day were informed that there is a special Cabinet meeting, at which important matters will be discussed, and it is supposed that it will last all day.

United States Senate.

Continued from Second Edition.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—In concluding, Mr. Chandler said that he hoped the proposed negotiations would be made, and the Canadas be acquired peaceably; but if England would not settle, and desired war, let it be short, sharp, and decisive. The sixty thousand veterans of Michigan alone would see to the capture of the British North American provinces. As in the case of France with Mexico, Great Britain had staked the continuance of her empire in America on the success of the Rebellion.

The resolution was then referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Messrs. Cole and Casserly denied having authorized the statement telegraphed to the New York *World*, that there would be a called session of Congress.

Mr. Kellogg offered a resolution directing an examination of the bars at the mouth of the Mississippi, and report as to the best mode of removing the obstacles to commerce. Agreed to.

Then at 1·20 the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

Dr. Livingstone Homeward Bound.

LONDON, April 19.—Accounts have been received going to prove the safety of Dr. Livingstone, the celebrated African traveller, respecting whose fate so much uncertainty has prevailed. It is reported that he left Zanzibar, Eastern Africa, in January last, for England. He would go overland to Cairo, Egypt.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$3000	Leh Gold 1....	94⅛	200 sh	Leh Stk..b30.	33
$500	Pel & Del 3 m.	80	100	do	33
100 sh	Hestonville..	13	100 sh	Read...s5&1.47·69	
100	do.....b30.	13⅛	100	do...rg&1.47·69	
100 sh	Penna R.....	59⅜	200	do.....c.47·69	
4	do.....	60	100	do .....47·69	
100	do	60	100	do....2d&1.	47⅛
10	do	60	200	do...18.830.	47⅛
500	do.....	60	100	do.....	47·69
200	do.....2d.	60	100	do.....b30.	47⅛
100	do	60	100	do.....s60.	47·56
100	do .....2d.	60	100	do.....b30.	47⅛
58	do .....18.	60	500	do...18.830.	47⅛
100 sh	Cata Pf..b10.	35	100	do.....c.47·69	

SECOND BOARD.

$2000	Alle Co 6s..18.	74½	100 sh	Leh N St.b30.	33½
$4000	Sch N 6s, '82..	64½	100	do.....b5.	33½
$2000	City 6s, New..101½		100	do.830af.15.	33½
300 sh	Read R...18.	47⅜	33	do	33⅜
100	do.....2d.	47⅜	100	do.....b60.	33⅜
300	do.....47·69		12 sh	C & Am R..18.	124½
100	do.....47·69		36 sh	Leh Val R....	55⅛
200 sh	Penna R...18. 60		2	do	55⅛
1 sh	Cam & Am R.	124¾	3	do	55⅛
10 sh	Norrist'n R.. 67		44 sh	N Central....	48⅛

THE BOARD OF SURVEYS.—The regular stated meeting of the Board of Surveys was held this morning, at their rooms on South Fifth street.

The following sewers were ordered to be constructed:—Three-feet sewer on West Delancey and Twenty-first streets; three-feet sewer on Race street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets; three-feet sewer on Lombard street, from Barnwell street to the Schuylkill river; ten-inch pipe on Arch street, between Thirteenth and Juniper streets; two-feet-six-inch sewer on Seventeenth street, from Wallace to Beckett street; three-feet sewer on Heath street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets; three-feet sewer on Stiles street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets; ten-inch pipe at Beach and Huntingdon streets; two-feet-six-inch sewer on Thirty-fourth street, between Market and Chesnut streets.

Chief Engineer Kneass presented a design for a bridge over the Schuylkill river at Fairmount, which was approved. The proposed structure is two stories in height, with approaches of arched stone work and a bridge span of iron. The drive over the upper story goes over the Pennsylvania Railroad where it crosses Bridge street. Adjourned.

CROQUET! CROQUET! CROQUET! THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. Croquet from $5·00 upwards, made of the hardest and best wood, Boxwood, Lignumvitæ, Apple, etc. JOHN LINERD, 3 17 wsm No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

NEW PUBLICATIONS BY THE American Sunday-School Union.

Oiled Feather Books.

Second Series—Paddle Your Own Canoe—The Man who Ran Away from Himself—The Man who Kept Himself in Repair—He's Overhead—This Day Month—The Use of a Child; six stories, fully equal to those of the First Series in liveliness of style and interest of detail. 18mo, cloth, $1·80 per set; cheap edition, paper covers, 60 cents.

A Voice from Olivet;

Or, THE WARNING SIGN. By Rev. RICHARD NEWTON, D. D. 12mo, paper, 10 cents.

American Sunday-School Union, 1122 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia. 4 12mwf6t

PORTER & COATES, PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS, 822 CHESNUT Street, MARBLE BUILDING, ADJOINING CONTINENTAL HOTEL, Books Retailed at Wholesale Prices. [3 22mwf3r

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 13wfm3

MEDALS.

ODD FELLOWS' PARADE MEDAL.—THE undersigned have published a BEAUTIFUL MEDAL to be worn on the day of the coming anniversary; obverse, the head of Thomas Wildey, the founder of the Order, and appropriate lettering and devices on the reverse. Single Medal, 25 cents; by the quantity $15 per hundred. Agents wanted everywhere. Liberal discount to agents and dealers. Address WILLIAM H. WARNER & BRO., No. 728 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 7 16t*

FIFTH EDITION

NOMINATIONS.

The Names Sent to the Senate To-day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

More Presidential Nominations.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Nominations were sent in to-day, as follows:—

Samuel Shellabarger, of Ohio, to be Minister to Portugal.

George W. Lippett, of Rhode Island, to be Secretary of Legation to Vienna.

Assessors:—Edwin Belcher, Third district of Georgia; H. W. Dillinger, Fourth district of Maryland; W. W. Douglass, First district of Virginia; Anton Newstadt, Twelfth district of Illinois.

Collectors—Henry J. Tarbox, Twenty-ninth district, New York; A. P. Sullivan, district of New Mexico, Jonathan C. Willis; Thirteenth district, Illinois; Robert W. Wishart Third district, Arkansas; James Mullins, Fourth district, Tennessee; John L. Fannin, Third District, Georgia; Francis Thomas, Fourth district, Maryland; Patrick M. Blair, Third district, Mississippi; Charles A. Raymond, First district, Virginia; Joseph D. Younglove, Third district, Kentucky; J. R. Swigert, Tenth district, Ohio; Robert T. Patterson, Eighth district, Tennessee, C. M. Smith, Perth Amboy, New York, to be Collector of Customs; Jesse N. Jarvis, Cherrystone, Virginia, to be Collector of Customs; Julius S. Hanover, Fairfield co., Va., to be Collector of Customs.

Treasurer U. S. Branch Mint at San Francisco, D. W. Cheeseman.

To-day's Nominations.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The following nominations were made to-day:—

Minister to Portugal—Samuel Shellabarger.

Secretary of Legation at Vienna—George W. Lippett, of Rhode Island.

Assessors of Internal Revenue—Edward Belcher (colored), Third district, Georgia; H. W. Dillinger, Fourth district, Maryland; U. W. Douglass, First district, Virginia; Anton Newstadt, Twelfth district, Illinois; George E. Wells, Tenth district, Ohio.

Collectors of Internal Revenue.—H. F. Tarbox, Twenty-ninth district, New York; A. P. Sullivan, District of New Mexico; Jonathan C. Wells, Thirteenth, Illinois; R. W. Wishard, Third, Arkansas; James Mullens, Fourth Tennessee; I. S. Fannin, Third Georgia; Francis Thomas, Fourth Maryland; Patrick M. Blair, Third Mississippi; Charles A. Raymond, First, Virginia; Joseph D. Younglove, Third Kentucky; J. R. Sargent, Tenth Ohio; R. T. Patterson, Eighth Tennessee.

Collectors—C. McKnight Smith, Perth Amboy, N. Y.; Jesse J. Jarvis, Cherrystone, Va.; Julius S. Hanover, Fairfield, Conn.

David W. Cheeseman, Treasurer of the Branch